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The Bombay Chronicle

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Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
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BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 96— BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1925. ONE ANNA

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition:

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P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
1925			
25th Apl.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,433
2nd May	DELHI ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA *	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA§		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
4th July.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th ,,	MALOJA *		20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA *	10,302
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925		
30th April	WARFIELD*	6,060
14th May	A Steamer*	..
28th ,,	GAZANA*	5,284
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th ,,	DURENDA*	7,241
9th July	DOMALA	8,441
20th August	MARGHA	8,278

* Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
27th April	KIDDERPORE*	5,334	
28th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOOLTAN
7 May	MIRZAPORE *	6,715	
23rd ,,	NAGPORE ..	5,283	
26th ,,	DELTA ..	5,097	MALOJA
4th June	LAHORE ..	5,282	
15th June.	ALIPORE ..	5,273	
23rd June.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NALDERA
21st July	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA
7th Aug.	NARKUNDA ..	162 7	
18th ,,	DELTA ..	5,097	

*Cargo vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

24th April ..	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi 9-30 a. m.
25th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
27th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
29th ,, ..	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa

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Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122

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YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
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MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tenpaisan Maru.	K. Miyamoto.	5019	6th Apr.	24th Apr
Asuka Maru	T. Kusakari	7559	13th ,,	25th ,,
Calcutta Maru,	A. Yamashita.	5339	28th ,,	12th May
Hakata Maru.	G. Matsushita.	5970	16thMay	30th ,,
Tamba Maru,	J. Fujisawa	5845	19th ,,	2nd June
Tokushima Maru,	K. Fukuda	5976	29th ,,	12th ,,

*Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Singapore —	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong —	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai —	540	326	240	160	128
Kobe — —	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to-
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No.— 20279 Telegrams — YUSEN

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer.	Commander	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Argun Maru	T. Inouye	6609	10th Apr.	28th Apr.
Uga Maru	K, Hamada	4497	15th Apr.	28th Apr.
*Borneo Maru.	T. Moroshige	5864	27th Apr	9th May
Sumatra Maru.	Y. Saito	5863	13th May.	22nd May

*Calling at Honkong.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager
Phone No. 22158. Telegrams "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box, No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR.
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY LTD., LAHORE.

A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
Results for 1924.
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.
1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year about Rs. 72,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year about ..... Rs. 58,00,000
3. Annual Income about ..... Rs. 14,00,000
4. Effective Policy business upto 31st Decr. 1924 about ..... Rs. 2,25,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund ..... Rs. 56,00,000
6. Claims paid about. ..... Rs. 42,03,000

INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED all over India.
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STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay Rangoon.
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LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
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FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
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For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
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The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd
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Insurance Funds over	Rs. 3,00,000
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Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000	LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life office in India
We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
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ESTABLISHED: 1910

Dividend declared 1921 .	..	20% Dividend declared previous years 15
Dividend declared 1922 ..	..	3 %

The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re 1/- or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY
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Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES

AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
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For further particulars, write to:—
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PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY

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ANTISEPTIC TOOTH POWDER
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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

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Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle." Apply for terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 143, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
A

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST, see personally Messrs. MADHAVLAL AND CO., LTD., 14-19, Princess Street, Bombay.
A R1048

WANTED—Expert AGENTS to secure shares of a most profitable colliery concern on most favourable terms. Apply to BARRY AND SONS, 6A, Kanai Seal Street, Calcutta.
A

WANTED.—LADY SUPERINTENDENT for the Barton Female Training College at Rajkot. Starting salary Rs. 200 per month rising to Rs. 250 with free furnished quarters. Qualified European or Indian ladies with the knowledge of the Gujarati language will be given preference. Appointment will be on probation for 12 months. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned. P. B. NANAVATI, Joint Secretary, Kathiawar Rajkot.
A23041

WANTED—A respectable and INFLUENTIAL GENTLEMEN or firm to represent Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., in H. H. Nizam's Dominions with Head quarters at Hyderabad on decent commission and allowance. Apply Branch Manager, 94, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 23140

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Thakordwar. New Building, 3rd floor, 12 rooms, 10 x 26 each, whole or separate. Suitable for school or hospital. For Hindus only. Apply Box No. 746, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1047

TO LET—At Tardeo Road, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy's Compound, Two Big Spacious storeyed BUNGALOWS, extensive compound, suitable for big families, schools, Hospital, Parsi Boarding House, European Chummery, Clubs, Theatrical Company, Motor Workshops, or other business purposes. Apply EXECUTORS TRIBHUVANDAS VURJEVANDAS, Hummum Street, Fort.
C R1038

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

CONFIDENTIAL TALKS to YOUNGMEN on Sexual Matters 220 pages. Foreworded by Swami Shradhanandji. Price Rs. 3. Post Box 2135, Bombay 2.
T

PLEASE compare our rates when you buy elsewhere. FINE ARTS COMPANY, Brass-wares Manufacturers, Moradabad, U. P.
R1013

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—A Power Driven American BRICK-MAKING MACHINE, capable of turning out five to ten thousand bricks a day, with four new brickmoulds 9" x 4-3/8" x 2½" each mould will make 6 bricks at a time. Apply Box No. 745, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R1045

FOR SALE—COTTON BALING PRESS. Steam, Crude Oil, and Gas Engines. Cotton Gins, etc. Apply to MANIBHAI C DAVE, Thakordwar Road. Bhagirthi Building, 4th floor, Bombay.
K R1046

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE INfallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. **PANDIT KRIPARAM** (Specialist in Leprosy.) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy Price Rs. 2 postage As. 5 extra

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

SHETH KARSANDAS GOPALDAS CHARITY TRUST FUND.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by the undersigned not later than the 31st May, 1925, from poor and deserving high caste Hindu students studying in Bombay and desiring to have scholarships from the above fund. Students of the Kapole Bania caste will be given preference.

Applications should contain full particulars as regards studies, etc.

DWARKADAS KALIANDAS MODY.
PURSHOTAMDAS TRIBHOVANDAS GANDHI.
DHARAMDAS BHAGWANDAS VORA
Trustees.

Near Grant Road Tram Terminus.
Vithaldas Gopaldas Estate, Bombay. 7. 22nd April, 1925.
R1044

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION AND TRADING CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

MISSING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one Share Certificate No. 26153 for ten shares No. 281362-71 of the above Company in the name of Daniel Mendes and endorsed as Alberto Mendes is missing. Any claim in respect of these shares should be made to the Company's Registered Office at Keshavji Building, 149, Frere Road, Bombay-3 within a week from the date hereof; otherwise a Duplicate Share Certificate will be issued.

SECRETARY.

Bombay, 22nd April 1925.
C23141

NOTICE.

WANTED—A MEDICAL OFFICER of Assistant Surgeon's Grade for Dharampur State Hospital. Apply stating terms and qualifications to THE DEWAN, DHARAMPUR STATE (Surat Dist.)

HUZUR SECRETARY.
Dharampur State.

Dharampur, 7th April, 1925.
23078

PUBLIC NOTICES.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Central Technological Institute, Bombay Presidency King's Circle, Matunga, Bombay.

THE INSTITUTE will RE-OPEN and new classes will be formed on MONDAY, June 22nd, 1925.

The courses of instructions are:

1. Mechanical Engineering.
2. Electrical Engineering.
3. Textile Manufacture.
4. Technical Chemistry, including special training in (a) Oil extraction, Purification, Deodorisation, etc. (c) Manufacture of Soaps and Candles, (c) Manufacture of Paints and Varnishes, (d) Analysis of Foods and Drugs, (e) Textile and Tinctorial Chemistry.
5. Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing.

Each course covers a period of four years. Full Technological Certificates, Scholarships, Prizes, Gold Medals, and Licentiate Diplomas are awarded to students on the results of the Annual Examinations.

Candidates for admission must apply in writing to the Principal and Secretary on or before SATURDAY, June 6th, 1925. Application forms will be sent on request.

No candidate will be allowed to take more than one course at a time. All candidates are required to pass an Entrance Examination, which will be held on June 16th and only those candidates whose names have been registered will be examined and those who stand highest in the list of successful candidates to the number of available vacancies will be admitted. Candidates who have completed their First Year's University Course will be given preference. In admitting candidates applications from bona-fide Bombay Presidency candidates will be considered first.

A fee of Rs. 5/- is charged for the registration of applications in each case. Under no circumstances this fee can be returned.

Number of vacancies available:—

Mechanical Engineering	40
Electrical Engineering	40
Textile Manufacture	40
Technical Chemistry	20
Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing	20

Subjects of Entrance Examination.

English Composition.—A short essay.

Arithmetic and Algebra.—As at Matriculation.

Natural Science, (Chemistry) As at Matriculation.

Drawing—Copying a freehand sketch from the Blackboard.

Full particulars of the syllabus will be found in the Calendar which can be obtained per V.P.P. for Re. 1/4 on receipt of four annas in advance.

A. J. TURNER, B.Sc., F.I.C.,
Principal and Secretary.
C23139

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client was the highest bidder and declared to be the purchaser of the undermentioned property at the Auction sale held on the 15th day of April, 1925, at the instance of the Central Bank of India, Ltd. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, sale, gift lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situated on the Mody Bay Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement three hundred and twenty-nine and four-ninths square yards and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, on or towards the South by land in the occupation of Bomanji Framji, on or towards the East by Frere Road and on or towards the West by the Eastern Boulvard which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3480 together with the buildings thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 1895 (2) Street Nos. 8A and 51-53.

Dated this 21st day of April, 1925.

PIROJSHAH BOMANJI CHOKSI,
For Messrs. Shamrao, Minocheher and Hiralal Purchaser's Attorneys.
23135.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the Joint Hindu Family, property and credits standing in the name of Mulji Damodardas, late of Bombay Bania, Hindu Inhabitant, a Landlord, residing at Nagdevi Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

(1) UTTAMLAL MULJI and (2) Bai JAMNABAI, widow of the said Mulji Damodaardas, both of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Nagdevi Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Seventh day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
R. B. PATEL,

The 7th day of April, 1925.
Messrs. SABNIS GOREGAOKER AND SENJIT,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C23136

LEGAL NOTICES.

TRADE MARK.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that The CONSOLIDATED MILLS SUPPLIES LIMITED, having their Registered Office at Ballard Estate, Bombay, are the Owners and Sole Proprietors of the Trade Mark given below, which is known as "SUN BRAND":—

The said Trade Mark is being used by the said Company on Belting imported and/or sold by the Company.

Any imitation or infringement of the said Trade Mark and the use of any mark on belting likely to cause such belting to be sold called for or passed off under the name of Sun Brand belting will be dealt with according to law.

Dated this 29th day of March, 1925.

PAYNE AND CO.,
Attorneys for
The CONSOLIDATED MILLS SUPPLIES, LIMITED.

C 23142

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. GULAMALLI CASSIM MOOLJI and Bai FIZABAI, widow of Rahimtula Visram, of Bombay Khoja Inhabitants have contracted to sell absolutely to our clients the property described in the schedule hereunder written.

Any person having any claim right, title and interest by way of inheritance mortgage, charge, gift, maintenance, survivorship, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever in the said hereditaments and premises should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their address at Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim, if any such exists and such claim if any shall be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-five square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1-2 and 2-64 and Cadastral Survey No. 1345 of Mahim Division together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 5142 and Street No. 470, situate at Lady Jamsetji Road, Lohar Chawl, or Cadell Street, Mahim, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and which said premises are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Sulleman Joosab, on or towards the West by the public Road, known as Lohar Chawl, Mahim, on or towards the North by the property of Ebrahim Mahomed Badra and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Abdul Gafoor Haji Shaikh Ballard but now of Joosab Haji Latiff.

Dated this 21st day of April 1925.

PATELL and EZEKIEL,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

C23137

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, WEARING APPARELS, CASH BOXES, WINCHESTER RIFLE, CARTRIDGES, ETC., ETC.

By order H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the estates and effects of the following deceased persons, Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 4th May, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

(1) Re: Estate of C. W. Aldridge (deceased):— Spring iron cot, chest of drawers, soiled linen, cupboard, book stands, Prie Dieu (Praying stand), chairs, teapoy, cash box, dumbwaiter, wearing apparels, 22 Bore Winchester rifle, cartridges, etc.

(2) Re: Estate of Capt. L. H. T. Burnett (deceased):—Iron bedstead, wearing apparels, walking stick, (silver knob), Kodak outfit, boots, shoes, uniform suit case, etc.

(3) Re: Estate of Capt. E. S. H. Kearsey (deceased):—Aluminium utensils, wearing apparels, holdall, boots, shoes, iron shoe trees, etc.

(4) Re: Estate of Jaynarayan Purshotam (deceased):—Cupboard, clock, pictures, gramophone Records, brass and copper utensils Primus stoves, tin trunks, empty gunny bags, scales, weights, etc.

(5) Re: Estate of Sk. Hassonchand (deceased):—Writing table, chairs, cupboard, safe with stand, clock, copying press with stand, bedstead, stools, carpet, lamps, iron stands, Zinc water tub, aluminium and brass utensils, wearing apparels, etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT AT 6, 8 and 10.

"THE WAY OF A MAN"

A SEVEN REEL DRAMA OF

FRONTIER LIFE!
PIONEER PERILS!
AND
INDIAN FIGHTS!

See this throbbing, thrilling romantic epic of the early West.

PATHE GAZETTE

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1 As. 8 and As. 4 (Including Tax).

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A. M. AND 1 P. M. AND 5 P. M. AND 11 P. M

PATHE' EXCLUSIVE

THE GRAND NATIONAL

1925.

All the Thrills of the Great Steeplechase.

The Race from Flagfall to finish

It took 36 Camera men to Photograph

THE

WORLD'S JUMP CLASSIC

This picture will be part of the Programme

Starting at PATHE CINEMA

Royal Opera House on APRIL 25th

CINEMA MAJESTIC

PRESENTS THIS WEEK
Shri Krishna Film Co's.
Super Production
VERNI VASULAT
or
SWEET REVENGE.

TIME AND RATES AS USUAL

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALL

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

NEW RIPON THEATRE GRANT ROAD.

SPECIAL FOR AMAVS HOLIDAY

Thursday, 23rd April, 1925 at (3 p. m.))

NAND KUMAR

SPECIAL FOR IDD HOLIDAY

Saturday, 25th April, 1925, at (3 p. m.)

EKACHA PYALA.

Sunday, 26th April, 1925, at (3 p. m.)

SWAYAMWAR.

Manager.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE OF 738 BUNDLES MILD STEEL RODS.

3 COILS OF ROPE, 6 CASES NAILS EXTRACTORS 1 CASE TOYS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 24th April, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms the following.—

By order of the Bank concerned:—
738 bundles mild steel rods of following sizes: (3/16, 1/4, 5/16, 3/8).

By order of the office concerned:—
6 cases nails Extractors.
1 case Toys (Dolls.)

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in suit No. 4399 of 1924 (Isaac Sharp vs. Seth Johnson and Sons).
3 coils of Rope.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT AND CO.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Apl. 22.

Rainfall has increased in North-east India. It has been nearly general in Chota Nagpur and local in Assam, North and Central Bengal, the East Central Provinces, Coorg and the North Madras Coast. A few falls have occurred in Burma, Bihar and Orissa and Malabar.

The chief amount are:—Myitkyna one inch; Cherrapunji three; Jalpaiguri and Ranchi one and a half; Hazaribagh two and Chaibasa Mercara and Vizagpatam one

Forecast: Extension into the hills of the United Provinces.—A. P.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, April 21.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.		
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.741	inches.
Temperature of Air	86.7	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	78.8	"
Dew Point	75.3	"
Relative humidity of Air ..	70%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	0.8	"
Maximum temperature of Air	92.3	"
Minimum do. do. ..	81.8	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight N, SW,	SSW, WNW, NW.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	150 miles.	

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Apl.	h. m.	ft.	in.	Apl.	h. m.	in ft
W.	22	11 10	28	2	22	4 99	16 0
		23 12	27	8		16 55	17 8
Th.	23	11 55	28	5	23	5 12	15 7
		23 48	27	5		17 34	18 1
Fri.	24	12 29	28	4	24	5 43	15 7
		..	..			18 9	18 4
Sat.	25	3 4	28	1	25	18 2	17 2
		15 39	26	1		21 11	19 1
Sun.	26	0 37	26	5	26	9 42	16 1
		13 53	27	6		10 19	19 5
M.	27	1 19	25	9	27	7 12	17 0
		14 12	27	0		19 56	20 1
Tu.	28	1 51	25	2	28	7 44	17 6
		14 48	26	3		20 43	20 7

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Apr 23 (Thu) Sunrise 6h. 16m. Sunset 6h. 58m.
Apr 24 (Fri) Sunrise 6h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 58m.
Apr 25 (Sat) Sunrise 6h. 14m. Sunset 6h. 58m.
Apr 26 (Sun) Sunrise 6h. 14m. Sunset 6h. 59m.
Apr 27 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 13m. Sunrise 6h. 59m
Apr 28 (Tue) Sunrise 6h. 13m. Sunset 7h. 0m.
Apr 29 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 13m. Sunset 7h. 0m.
Apr 30 (Thu) Sunrise 6h. 12m. Sunset 7h. 0m.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchant's Association.)

Bombay, April 22.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	1	6
Century	1	1	0
E. D. Sassoon	1	0	9
Elphinstone	1	0	9
Long Cloth (Full weight)34–40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	5	6
Century per lb.	1	5	
Hindustan per lb.	1	6	
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	6	
Textile per lb.	1	6	
Phoenix per lb.	1	5	
Pearl per lb.	1	5	
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb. ..	1	4	
Swan	1	5	
Finlay	1	5	
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1	5	
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202–5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	0
Pearl per lb.	1	5	6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	5	0
Long Cloth X Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	0
Kohinoor per lb.	1	7	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	6	6
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34–40—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	5	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	4	6
David per lb.	1	4	0
Tara per lb.	1	4	6
Edward Mohur per lb.	1	4	0
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	4	0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1	7	3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	5	3
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	9
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1	6	3
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	5	9
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	5	14	0
Phoenix per piece	5	14	0
Swan Finlay per piece	5	14	0
Pearl Pebaney per piece £5 ..	6	0	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece ..	6	4	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	5	0
Bombay United per piece	7	2	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	7	12	0
E. D. Rachael per piece	6	8	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl Pebaney	11	4	0
Hindustan	11	4	0
Salita:—			
Century per lb.	1	4	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	4	6
Textile per lb.	1	4	6

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COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Apl. 22.

C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 13/16
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 27/32
NDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 27/32
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 7/8
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying T. T. 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying D. D. 1/5 15/16
RIS—
ank's selling D. D. Frcs. 660
ank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 725
ank's buying D. D. Frcs. 715
'AN—
ank's selling T. T. Rs. 118
ank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 113
NGKONG—
ank's selling D. D. Rs. 154
ank's selling D. D. Rs. 208 1/2
GAPORE—
ank's selling D. D. Rs. 159
W YORK—
nk's selling D. D. Rs. 281
SS RATES—
ndon—New York Dol. 4.79-1/2
ndon—Paris Frcs. 91.55
ndon—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80
ndon—Brussels Frcs. 94.80
ndon—Rome Liras 117.00
E OF EXCHANGE—
eady market.

London, April 21.

e. Transfers 1/5 7/8 firm.
Gold £4/6/6 steady.
Silver Spot 81 7/15 quiet.

London, Apl. 21.

ague 16150.
ntes 3 per cent 45 1/4
Silver (Spot) 31 7/16
Silver 2 months hence 31 5/16
sing Tone of Silver:—Quiet busi-
small.
rest day to day loans 4 1/4
erest 7 days market loans 3 3/4
count. Bank of England Rate 5 per
since 5th ultimo.

XCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

ckholm	17.78
ristiania	29.46
sterdam	12.00
itzerland	24.78

London, Apl. 21.

change on London in Paris 91.52
change on London in Germany 2012

New York, Apl. 21.

mand Bills 47925.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Apl. 21.

iscount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 5/16
iscount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.
/8.
iscount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st.5 3/8
iscount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st.
/4.
entes 5 per cent 18 5/8.

Bombay, Apl. 22.

ndon Discounts 3 Months 4 1/2 per
ndon Discounts 6 Months 4 3/4 per
nk of England rate 5 per cent.
oney Call 6 1/4 per cent.
oney Call 1 Mos. 6 per cent.
oney Call 3 Mos. 5 3/4 per cent.
oney Call 6 Mos. 5 per cent.
ne of Money Market:—Steady.
perial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

STOCKS ETC.

London, Apl. 21.

nding Loan 4 percent 1960/90
8+1/8.
ictory Bonds 4 per cent £ 91 7/8
hgd.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47
2 3/16+1/16.
Conversion Loan £ 76 15/16 unchgd.
ndian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £ 101 3/4
hgd.
ndian Loan 7 percent £ 104 1/2
hgd.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 56 7/8 unchgd.
upee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 49 1/2
hgd.
ndian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling
n) 67 3/4+1/8
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 58 unchgd.

BULLION.

Bombay, Apl. 22.

overeigns ready, Rs. 13/12
overeigns forward, Rs. 13/12/3
ar gold ready, Rs. 21/14/6
ar gold forward, Rs. 21/15/6
ar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 22/0/6
ar silver ready, Rs. 71/2
ar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 71/5
ar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 71/7

London, Apl. 21.

ar gold ready, £86/6
ilver ready, d. 31/7
ilver forward, d. 31/5
ONE OF SILVER—Quiet and steady,
tinent bought, Market closed with
rs satisfied. America offered less
el.

London, Apl. 21.

Business was done to-day in Linseed

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Apl. 22.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 67/14
4 per cent Conversion Loan Due 1931-36 Rs. 85/8
5 per cent. War Loan Due 1929-47 Rs. 95
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) Due 1933 Rs. 97/15
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) Due 1945-55 Rs. 98/13
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1925 Rs. 103
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1928 Rs. 104/8
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1926 Rs. 100/12
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1927 Rs. 101/2
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1930 Rs. 103
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1931 Rs. 103/6
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1932 Rs. 104
6 1/2 per cent. B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) Due 1935 Rs. 107/6
4 per cent. Port Trust Due 1974 Rs. 75
4 per cent. Municipal Due 1974 Rs. 74/8
4 per cent. Improvement Trust Due 1974 Rs. 74/8
6 per cent. Port Trust Due 1930 Rs. 98
6 per cent. Municipal Due 1929-49 Rs. 97

Tone of Market:—Quiet and dull.

SHARES.

Bombay, Apl. 22.

Market closed steady with small business. The following are the closing rates:—

London, Apl. 21.

Hongkong Bank £138
Chartered Bank. £20 5/8
National Bank £46 3/4
P. and O. Bank £11
Eastern Bank £ 6 1/4.

BANKS.

Imperial 1,405, Contributory 355, India Bank 73/12, Central Bank 22/14 and Eastern Bank 82xd.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 422/8, Apollo 11, Bombay Cotton 460, Bombay Dyeing 1,100, Bradbury 430, Century 545, Cent—India 500xd, Colaba Land 115, Coorla 150, Crescent 220, Currimbhoy 440, Dawn 670, Edw. Sassoon 117/8, Elphinstone 27/8, Fazulbhoy 942/8, Globe 45, Gokak 107/8, Ind—Bleaching 216/4, Ind—Malwa 381/4, Jamshed Mfg. 110, Kastoorchand 125, Khatao 95, Kohinoor 1,250, Luxmi Cotton 4,975, Madhavrao 50, Madhowji 368/12, Mathuradas 250, M. Petit 2,650, Meyer Sassoon 112/8, Morarji 2,600, New Great 340, New City 235, Pabani 341/4, Pearls 541/4, Phoenix 507, Simplex 148/12, Swadeshi 620, Tata Mill 80, Vishnu Cotton 1,840.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 142/8, B. Burma 308/12, B. Burma N. I. 75, Bt—Burma Pet. 4/12. Bombay Tram 100/10, Bombay Steam 75, Bundi Cement 7/12, Katni Ord. 45, Katni Defd. 140, New India Insur 13/4, Shivrajpur 44, Tata Iron Ord. 14, Tata Iron Defd. 46/4, Tata Hydro 942/8, Tata Power Ord. 387/8, Tata Power Pref.510n, Scindia Steam 6/8,

SHARE MARKET—LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 23

Apollo Mill	11	Morarji Gooculdas	2450
Elphinstone	27-8	Madras United	515
Emperor Edward	400	Union Mill	225
Asur Virjee	10	Laxmi Cotton	4950
Alliance Cotton	65	Vishnoo Cotton	1850
Indian Dy.& Blg.	216-4	Western India	500
Indian Mfg.	900	Wadia Woollen Mill	2
E. D. Sassoon	1-6	Sassoon Silk	557-8
Indian Woln Mill	13	Sassoon Cotton	4 2-8
Currimbhoy Mill	430	Sholapur	10600
Kilachand	6	Standard Mill	1500
Koorla Mill	150	Hindoostan Mill	975
Kastoorchand	125	Hyderabad	2440
Khandesh Mill	2250	Tata Power Elec.	387-8
Khatau Mill	110	Punjab Cement	2-4
Gold Mohur	30	Bombay Flour	
Jamshed Mill	110	Union Flour	
Jivraj Baloo		Oriental Life	500
Tata Mill	160	Emperor	420
David		New India	13-4
Dawn Mill	670	Jupiter Ins.	6
New City	237-8	Great India	10
Planet	30	Scindia Steam	6-8
Premier	65	Eastern Chemical	1-12
Presidency	65	Port Canning	650
Bradbury Mills	475	B'bay Telephone	28
Bombay Indstl.	23-8	Uganda	44
Birla	13	Burma New	75
Madhavji	180	Br. Burma Petrol	4-12
Madhaorao Scin-	55	Tata Oil	12
Manockji Petit	2650		

Calcutta Apl./May at £ 22 1/4.

Linseed Argentine La Plata Apl/May to Hull at £ 20/3/9.

Wheat Cargo Australian at 58/- for February—arrived at 57 1/4.

Wheat Parcel Choice White Karachi May/June at 59 1/2.

Liverpool, Apl. 21.

Scinde Good	9.95
Fully Good	10.35
Fine	10.75
Bengal Good	10.05
Fully Good	10.45
Fine	10.85
Omra Good	10.75
Fully Good	11.15
Fine	11.55
Broach Good	11.10
Fully Good	11.50
Fine	11.90

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

22nd April 1925.

To-day Reuter reported 18 to 21 points lower in old crop and 26 to 27 points lower in new crop in New York futures. Liverpool has been reported 13 to 21 points down. The market declined on considerable straddle selling.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A Norden and Co., cable under date 21st Inst. as under:—

"Market nervous; technical position considerably improved. Showers in Ohlahoma and in North-West of Texas."

Owing to a further drop reported in New York futures, the Marwari Bazar opened weak this morning at Rs. 468 1/2 i.e. Rs. 4 lower than yesterday's closing rate for Fully Good M. G. Broach July/August. At the opening Commission Houses and Marwari Jobbers were buyers and the prices advanced to Rs. 469 1/2. The values then going down by half a rupee further improved to Rs. 470 1/2 on buying by Bazar operators and the market closed at the same rate at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green, the market opened at Rs. 471 1/2 and going down by half a rupee on selling by Bazar operators the prices improved to Rs. 472 on Japanese Houses buying and closed at Rs. 471 1/2 at 6-30 p.m.

Fully Good M. G. Broach April/May opened at Rs. 461 and gradually improved to Rs. 462 on Bazar operators buying, the same being the closing rate at 4 p.m. Fully Good M. G. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted at Rs. 412 and Rs. 414 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was very quiet and the demand was limited.

To-day 400 bales Punjab Americans and 100 bales Dholleras are tendered against Broach contracts.

Up-to-date total tenders are as follows:—

	Bales.
Punjab/American	6,300
Dholleras	500
Kadi/Viramgaon	100
Total	6,900

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6-30 P.M.

Bombay, April 21

Fully Good Broach	April/May	..	463 1/2
" " "	July/Aug.	..	471 1/2
" " Bengal	May	..	413 1/2
" " "	July	..	

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 21.

Description,	Superfine,	Fine,	F.Good,	Good.
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab	439	429	414	404
M. G. Broach	495	490	483	471
M. G. Punjab Americans	..	505	495	485

E I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 21.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	..	463
" " "	July/Aug.	..	471
" " Bengal	May	..	412
" " "	July	..	415
Good Southerns	May/June	..	450

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

vBombay, April 22.

New York Market, 21st April.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
24.66	May		24.48	—18
25.02	July	24.90—12	24.81	—21
24.81	Oct.		24.54	—27
24.66	Jan.		24.40	—26

New York spot on 20th April, 24.95 plus .05; New Orleans 25.05 minus .05.

Telegraphic market advices:—No particular market feature. Early sellers covering towards the close of the market.

July highest 25.14 (at the opening), lowest 24.62 (1-09 p.m.), range .52 points.

Liverpool Market, 21st April.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
13.54	May			13.41	—13
13.63*	July	13.58—05	13.60—03	13.50	—13
13.50	Oct.	13.47—03		13.31	—19
13.35	Jan.			13.14	—21
Egyptian					
29.55	May			30.75+120	
28.50	July			20.65+115	

*Corrected.

Telegraphic market advices:—Market declined on disappointing New York market and heavy straddle selling.

American cross rate 4.79 1/8.

New York cables:—"Still there is fair sized concentrated speculative short interest."

Our travelling man wires from Texas:—"Austin: Weather clear and hot.

Light to moderate rainfall Oklahoma."

WIRE OF MESSRS A. NORDEN AND CO.

Bombay, Apl. 22.

Messrs. Ralilal and Co,. Cotton Brokers Commission Agents, have received to-dy the following cable from their Friends Messrs. A. Torden and Co., of New York:—

"Nervous market; technical position considerably improved. Showers Oklahoma and north-west Texas."

COTTON.

Liverpool, Apl. 21.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5000 bales.

Total Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 200 bales.

Universal Standard quiet 1374.

Mid American Spot 3255.

NEW YORK 11 A.M.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	24.45
July	24.75
Oct.	24.52

NEW YORK NOON CALL.

May	24.47
July	24.80
Oct.	24.69

NEW ORLEANS 9-30 A.M.

March.	24 .50
May	24.81

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, April 21.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May	13.48	—.06
July	13.57	—.06
October	13.45	—.05
December	13.37	—.02
January	13.30	—.05
March	13.25	—.05
EGYPTIANS:—		
May	30.10	—.55
July	29.00	—.50
November	24.45	—.25
January	23.50	—.25

London, April 20.

Belgium	94 83
Athens	(unreceived)

Cuban Sugar April sellers 13 3/8.

Liverpool, Apl. 22.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May	13.43	+.2
July	13.53	+.3
October	13.33	+.2
November	13.22	+.1
January	13.16	+.2

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, Apl. 22.

May	31.05	+.30
July	30.10	+.45
November	24.60	+.10

London, Apl. 21.

Belgium	94.93
Athens	252.59

Cuban Sugar April sellers 13/2 1/4

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

New York April 21.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

May	24.48	—.18
July	24.81	—.21
October	24.53	—.28
January	24.40	—.26

Liverpool, April 21.

COTTON DELIVERY MID UPLANDS G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

May	13.41	—.13
July	13.50	—.13
October	13.31	—.19
January	13.14	—.21

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Apl. 21.

Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands G.O.C Liverpool.
Apl.	13.35—.14
May	13.41—.13
June	13.42—.12
July	13.50—.13
Aug.	13.44—.15
Sep.	1339—.16
Oct.	1331—.19
Nov.	13.21—.20
Dec.	13.18—.21
Jan.	13.14—.21
Feb.	13.11—.21
Mar.	13.08—.22
Apl.	13.04—22

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Apl. 21.

Apl.	31.00+.20
May	30.75+1.20
June	30.15+1.15
July	29.65+1.15
Aug.	28.35+.95
Sep.	26.95+80
Oct.	26.20+.65
Nov.	24.50+.30
Dec.	24.00+.30
Jan..	23.55+.30
Feb.	23.45+.30
Mar.	23.40+.30

Manchester Market Quiet Cotton business better Yarns dull irregular.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

New York, Apl. 21.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	17000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3000
Day's Exports to Continent	24000
Futures at New York.	
May	24.40—.26
July	24.81—.21
Oct.	24.53—.28
Jan.	24.40—.26
Spot Cotton at New York	24.85—.10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.85—.20
Future at New Orleans.	
May	24.57—23
July	24.86—.24
Fair Riio Coffee (No 7 quality)	20 1/4
Demand Bills	47925.
Foreign Mined	67.

WHEAT.

London, Apl. 21.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. Apl/May value 59/6.

Rozario Santa Fe 64 lbs. Apl/May value 60/0

Tone:—Firm dearer on smaller visible supply.

Australian Apl./May sellers 58/-

Choice White Karachi May/June Paid buyers 5 9/6.

Soft Red Karachi Apl/May value 5 9/3

TONE:—Firm—dearer on smaller visible supply.

Two Club Calcutta Apl/May value 60/9.

Cargo West Australian Wheat for February 58/.

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Apl. 5 p.m. 22.

Ready Piices are unchanged. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 3,600 bags, showing a moderate record of offtake.

Our Forward Market has ruled steady throughout in all positions. July-Aug-Sept. and Oct-Nov-Dec. Shipment Prices for New Crop Java Sugar record a rise of a pence in yesterday's closing price-levels, other positions remaining unaltered.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready, Rs. 18/2 Per Cwt.
Transhipment, Rs. 13/4 Per Cwt.
New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment June, Sh. 17/8 Per Cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July, Sh. 17/3 Per Cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July-Aug-Sept. Sh. 17/1 Per Cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Oct-Nov-Dec. Sh. 17/1 Per Cwt. F. B. H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 17/15/6 Per Cwt.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment March. Sh. 19/6 Per Cwt. F. B. H.

JAVA SUGAR

London, Apl. 21.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta.
June/July sellers 17/1 1/2
July/Sep sellers 16/6
Oct/Dec. sellers 16/7 1/2.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay.
Oct./Dec sellers 16/10
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi.
Oct/Dec sellers 16/10 3/4.

METALS.

London, Apl. 21.

English best Selected Copper £62
Standard Copper G.M.B. £59 15/16.
Copper Braziers £78.
Yellow Metal £7 1/2
Hard Spelter 30 nominal.
Corrugated Sheets £16 1/2.
Copper Best English Selected 236 1/2

LINSEED.

London, Apl. 21.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Apl./May Done sellers £22 1/4

Linseed Tone:—Quiet but steady.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Apl/May sellers. 44/9

Raw Linseed Oil Buyers, etc. Apl/May sellers 44 7/8.

London, Apl. 21.

Linseed La Plata Argentine Apl/May Paid £20 3/16.

Small trade rather cheaper.

Closed teady

Cottonseed Bombay Apl/May nominal—neglected £9 3/4

Castorseed Bombay Apl/May sellers—quiet—offered rather cheaper £23 3/8

Rapeseed Toria Apl/May sellers £21/-

Rapeseed Ferozepore Apl/May sellers £22/-

Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore Apl/May sellers £20/-

Tone Rapeseed—Quiet rather Easier.

BARLEY.

London, Apl. 21.

Karachi May/June quoted 39/6.

RUBBER.

London, Apl. 21.

Para Up River Fine, Spot May/June 19

TONE:—Firm.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot May 21 1/4.

TONE:—Firmer after Easier.

FREIGHT OF COAL

Cardiff to Bombay 14/3

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 21.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 20th April, 1925.

Cotton	19070	Bales
Wheat	24804	Cwts
Linseed	46232	"
Rape, etc.	3109	"
Gingellyseed	7077	"
Poppyseed	855	"
Groundnuts	4627	"
Castorseed	9790	"
Rice	44174	"
Myrabollams	4662	"
Cottonseed	13249	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	4561	"
Juwar	482	"
Masur	Nil	
Barley	105	"
Bajri	4117	"
Coal	1361	Tons

GERMANY'S LOST COLONIES.

A BERLIN PROTEST.

A Colonial Exhibition, the object of which is to remind the German people of their country's former colonies, was opened in Berlin on March 30th by Duke Adolf Friedrich of Mecklenburg, who declared that the exhibition represented the protest of the German people against "lies about Germany's incapacity for colonial work," adding that Germany needed, and must have, colonies.

Herr Boss, a Municipal Councillor of Berlin, declared that the German people must never forget that the lost colonies belonged to them by right, and must be given back.

Herr Stresemann, the Foreign Minister, sent a special message expressing the conviction that the firm and tenacious will of the German people for colonial work could not be for ever ignored.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, April 22.

	12 to 1 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance ..	442-8-20
Bombay Cotton	475-50
Bombay Dyeing ex-divi.	1100-1095-1110-1100
Century ex-divi.	547-8-50-45-47-8
Nagpur ex divi.	498-12-502-8-497-8-98-12
Colaba ex-divi.	116-4-15
Crescent ex-divi.	227-8-30-28 12
Indore ex-divi.	380-81-4
Kohinoor	1250
New Great ex-divi. ..	340-38-12-40
Pearl ex-divi	540-41-4
Phoenix ex-divi. ..	515-7-8
Bharucha	105-3-12
Simplex	163-12-45-40
Swan ex-divi.	175
Swadesh	620-17-8
Pabani	342-8-414
Fazal	937-8-32-8-41-4
Mathuradas	250
Tata Mill	80
Globe	45
Mysore	120
Madhavji	368-12-67-8
Finlay ex-divi.	152-8
Gokak ex-divi, ...	107-8
Edward Sassoon ..	117-8
Meyer Sassoon	112-8
Alcock	937-8-41-4
Bombay Burma Old ..	308-12
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	100-10
Bombay Steamer Ordy.	75
Bundi Cement	8-7-12
Central E. Mining ..	27-27-4
Indian Cement	40
Tata Steel Ordy. ..	13-12-13-814
Tata Steel Defd. ..	42-8-46-4-43-12-45

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, April 22.

Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m.

Description.	Ready	A/May	J/Aug.
1924/1925 Crop			
Broach M. G. F. G.	..485/87	461	469
Oomra M. G. Fine	..445/55		
" M. G. Black leaf.	..425/35		
Bengal M. G. Fine	..425/28		
" M. G. F. G.	..410/12	411	416
Khandesh Black leaf	..380/85		
Khandwa/Sanavad	..400/430		
Jalna/Auragangabad	..380/410		
Harda	..445/55		
Ujjain	..440/50		
Parbhani	..430/40		
Purna.	..440/45		
Nander.	..445/50		
Barsi/Kurdoorwadi	..380/405		
Wardha/Warora	..460/65		
Nagpur	..465/70		
Katol	..470/75		
Adoni	..460/65		
Sindh/American	..480/85		
Sangli/Miraj	..485/90		
Bagalkot	..465/76		
Coompta	..480/85		
Tirupur	..525		

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1924-25	1923-24
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to-date 21-4-25 ..	8904000	6301000
" Yesterday do ..	17000	14000
Exports to date do ..	7271000	4907000
Stock at Ports 17-4-25 ..	799000	565000
" Interior Towns. do ..	626000	506000
" Liverpool do ..	1080000	599000
Visible Supply 18-4-25 ..	3282000	2042000
Quantity in Sight do ..	13737000	10529000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
19070	2779738	2799810.	2801516

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 16th April.

1924-25	1923-24
9657	17703

Total Stock in Bombay on 16-4-25 8,97,694 B/s
Last year—7,99,710 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st Sept. to 20th April

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe ..	460411	842240	691011
China ..	180162	144265	278070
Japan ..	1112404	1045431	1181725
Coast-Ports	23240	43662	38718
Total ..	1776217	2075598	2089524
Afloat in harbour			
Europe ..	2639	18135	9188
China Japan & Coast ports	40585	27454	121038

Silver	Gold	Govt. Paper.
71-6-6	22-0-3	68-0-0

Remarks:—1-0 p.m. Yesterday New York closed 18 to 28 lower and Liverpool 13 to 21 points lower.

The local market is very quiet and dull Broach being quoted at Rs. 461/461 1/2 and Rs. 469/469 1/2 for April/May and July/Aug. respectively. We have no strong opinion for the immediate future. Yesterday there was a rather better demand for ready cotton.

Sampin quotations this morning are for April 305.10, for July 308.90 and for October 309.50. Marwadi Bazar Dednes, 3-30 p.m. Market:—Quiet.

Borach Apl/May Rs. 461 July/August. Rs. 469. Bengal May. Rs. 411 July Rs. 415.

CASH BALANCES OF GOVT. OF INDIA

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

	31st Dec. 1924	31st Jan. 1925
Balance on		
In District Treasuries	2,69,17	2,92,26
With the Imperial Bank of India	7,42,62	17,93,47
Total	10,11.79	20,85,67

	28th Feb. 1925	31st Mar. 1925
Balance on		
In District Treasuries	2,88,72	4,03,93
With the Imperial Bank of India	24,03.65	27,44,52
Total	26,92,37	31,48,45

BREUL AND CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS. Bombay, April 22.

		Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal	Superfine M.G.	..	..
"	Fine M.G.	..	415/20
"	F.G.M.G.	400/5	..
Sindh-Punjab	Fine M.G.	..	415/20
"	F.G.M.G.	400/5	..
Punjab-Americans	M.G.	485/95	..
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine M.G.	445	470/75
Nagpur	.. ..	440	470/75
Yeotmal	" M.G.	435	460/5
Pulgaon	" "	440/45	460/70
Dhamangaon	" "	435	455/60
Amraoti	" "	425	455/60
Khamgaon-Akola	" "	425/430	450/55
Mulkapur	" "	400	440
Khandesh	" "	405/10	440
"	F.G.M.G.	..	..
Broach	Fine M.G.	..	485
"	Fully Good "	..	470/72
Muthia	Fine "	..	..
"	F.G.M.G.	430/20	..
Dharwar	S.G.	..	..
Coompta	M.G.	..	500/5
Westerns	"	..	460/70
"	H.G.	..	..
Miraj	M.G.	..	505
Cambodia	"	..	530

N.B.—All the above quotations are Mill Terms.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	Since 1st September. This year	Last year
Khandesh	547	275,613	332,762
Central India	1,100	304,453	284,645
Barsi and Nagar	494	181,804	177,823
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	91,587	96,803
Berar	1,482	535,028	583,159
Central Provinces	194	245,345	233,919
Total Oomras	3,817	1,633,830	1,709,111
Dholera	1,874	144,551	137,815
N. W. Provinces	249	128,938	120,931
Rajputana	665	59,962	70,501
Sind-Punjab	162	344,645	296,302
Broach	10,169	314,353	274,248
Coompta & Dharwar	940	53,360	100,335
Westerns-Northerns	427	38,280	43,840
Cocanada	140	1,066	95
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	622	11,344	15,773
Persian	..	3,729	5,259
American	..	9,062	..
Egyptian and African	5	33,131	25,027
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	3,487	819
Total	19,070	2,779,738	2,799,610

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	1st Sept. to This year	16th April. Last Year.
Europe	1,994	456,817	830,977
Japan & China	14,273	1,268,309	1,173,580
Coast Ports	..	22,634	43,662
Upcountry by Rail	..	9,657	17,435
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	46,202	57,638
Total	15,267	1,803,619	2,123,292

HEDGE CONTRACTS.	Delivery.	12 Noon	1. p. m.	3. p.m	22-4-25	Bales Tendered Total
F.G.M.G. Bengal	May.	411/2	..	..	..	..
" " "	July	414	..	..	..	..
" " Broach	A.-M.	461	461/61½	461½	500	6,900
" " "	Jy.-Ag.	468½	469	469½	..	..

GOLD & SILVER.

				Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	14	6	Silver, Ready ..	71	5	0
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	21	15	6	Silver, 1st Settlement ..	71	6	0
Mint Gold, 2nd	22	0	9	Silver, 2nd " ..	71	8	0

OUTFITS FOR :: EUROPE ::

WE HAVE NEARLY 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN PREPARING OUTFITS.

Our Stock is bought to suit the purse of the POOR STUDENT or the wants of a WEALTHY PRINCE.

Dress Suits	From Rs		125
Blue Serge Suits	"	"	90
Grey Saxony Suits	"	"	75
Good Warm Cheviot Suits	"	"	90
Overcoats Warm	"	"	125
Smart Zephyr Shirts 6	For	"	35
Soft Dress Shirts 6	"	"	45
Warm Wool Socks 6	"	"	18
Warm Dressing Gowns	From	"	30

Warm Vests; Drawers; Rugs; also Trunks; Suit Cases, etc.; at moderate prices.

We outfitted The Prince of Wales. We can outfit you.

HOAR & CO.,

TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sturmfels, Mardino, Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.

April 23.

Olympia, Coldwell, Liverpool.
City of London, Martin, Liverpool.
City of Manchester, Ewing, Liverpool
British Holly, Daniel, Mahomerah.
Jalaveera, Roy, Karachi.
Nigaristan, Staffons, Hull.
Nurmahal, Dooly, Java.

LOADING.

April 22.

Steamer Zamora for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Frienfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Treneglos for Hamburg.
Steamer City of Brisbone for Dunkirk.
Steamer Meinam for Haiphong.

S S Sturmfels:—The Lionel Edward's steamer Sturmfels, 3834 tons, Captain C Mardino arrived yesterday in Bombay harbour from Hamburg etc., with general cargo.

S S City of Manchester:—The City Line steamer City of Manchester, 3566 tons, Captain Wm. Ewing will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Dunkirk etc., with general cargo and passengers.

S S City of London:—The City Line steamer City of London, 5714 tons, Captain D Martin will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Marseilles via Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

S S Olympia:—The Graham's T Company's steamer Olympia, 3298 tons, Captain R Coldwell will sail to-day for Liverpool etc., with general cargo and passengers.

S S British Holly:—Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Company's steamer British Holly, 3191 tons, Captain S J Daniel will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Mahomerah in ballast.

S S Jalaveera:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Jalaveera, 2909 tons, Captain F A Roy will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

S S Nigaristan:—The B I S N Company's steamer Nigaristan 3751 tons, Captain W Stafford will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hull etc., with local and same bottom cargo.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.
WEDNESDAY, April 22.

1 Cracovia (s) 4,566 tons, Trieste 1-5 Agent L Triestino.

2 Kaiser-i-Hind (s) 5,989 tons, London, 25-4 Agent M M and Co.

3 Dalgoma (s) 3,571 tons, N F, 22-4 Agent M M and Co.

3 Warfield 3807 kchi 25/4 M M and C.

6 Clan Macwhirter (s) 5,351 tons, Fiji Island 24-4 Agent J F and Co.

7 Falkenfels (s) 3,852 tons, Karachi 3-5 Agent L Edwards and Co.

11 Argun Maru (s) 4,040 tons, Kobe 24-4 Agent O S Kaisha.

13 Asuka Maru (s) 4,538 tons, Kobe, 26-4 Agent N Y Kaisha.

13 Khandalla (s) 3,300 tons, Durban 29-4 Agent M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Clan Mcbrayne (s) 2,978 tons, M Coast 18-4 Agent J F and Co.

9 Isarco 2768 Karachi, 1/5 L Triestino.

9 Arcturus, 3816 New York 25-4, Volkart Bros.

11 and 12 Flowergate (s) 3,226 tons, Rangoon 18-4 Agent S S N Co.

11 City of Brisbane 4527 Karachi not fixed, Killick Nixon and Co.

14 Bamora 1578 Busreh 29/4, B I S N Co.

15 Sicilia 4172 Kobe 28-4 B I S N Co.

15 Homayun (s) 2,732 tons, Mauritius, 17-4 Agent T M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Uga Maru (s) 3,326 tons, Kobe, N F, Agent O S Kaisha.

B Tenpaisan Maru (s) 3638 tons, Japan 24-4 Agent N Y Kaisha.

L and M Zalfani (s) 2,627 tons, N F, Agent H S Shushtary and Co.

N Kidderpore (s) 3,260 tons, U K 25-4 Agent M M and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Morea due about 11th April, Agent P & O S N Co.

Ranpura due about 24th April, Agents P & O S N Co.

Moolan due about 1st May, Agents P & O S N Co.

China due about 8th May, Agent P and O S N Co.

Razmak due about 11th May, Agent P and O S N Co.

Malwa due about 15th May, Agent P & O S N Co.

Narkunda due about 22nd May, Agent P & O S N Co.

Maloja due about 29th May, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Masula due about 23rd April, Agent M M & Co.

Gazana due about 7th May, Agent M M & Co.

Mandala due about 18th May, Agent M M & Co.

Durenda due about 1st June, Agent M M & Co.

Domala due about 15th June, Agent M M & Co.

Nerbudda due about 29th June, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Castalia due about 24th April, Agent G T Co.

Tarantia due about 3rd May, Agent G T Co.

City of York due about 8th May, Agent K N Co.

City of Harvard due about 17th May, Agent K N Co.

Scindia due about 24th May, Agent Graham T Co.

Massilia due about 7th June, Agent Graham T Co.

Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent Graham T Co.

S S Circassia due about 6th July. Agent Graham T Ct.

FROM HULL.

Bassano due about 25th April, Agent J Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Vinstra due about 25th May, Agent G T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Lantorfels due about 3rd May, Agent L Edward Co.

Axenfels due about 13th May, Agent L Edward Co.

Birkenfels due about 23rd May, Agent L Edward Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Meerkerk due about 8th May, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due about 18th May, Agent L T Co.
Tevere due about 18th June, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Isaroc due about 28th April, Agent M Italiana.

Aquileia due about 1st May, Agent M Italiana.

Massini due about 20th May, Agent M Italiana.

Gange due about 28th April, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Kathlamba due about 23rd April, Agent N F Campbell Co.

Homesteoad due abtut 4th May, Agent Volkart Bros.

City of Melborne due about 4th May, Agent F F Campbell Co.

City of Lincoln due about 14th May, Agent F F Campbell Co.

City of Benares due about 27th May, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Borneo Maru due about 13th April, Agent C S K

Sumatra Maru due about 11th May, Agent O S K

Tamba Maru due about 16th May, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Nagpur due about 8th May, Agent P & O S N Co.

Lahore due about 18th May, Agent P & O S N Co.

Sardinia due about 31st May, Agent P & O S N Co.

Alipore due about 1st June Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa due about 2nd May, Agent M M Co.

Karagola due about 16th May, Agent M M Co.

Karapara due about 30th May, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

April 22.

S S Arcturus for Philadelphia:—25 cwt mace, I A H Moosa Ltd; 20 bales wool (carpet grease), Deccan Trading Co Ltd; 18 bales goat hair, Deccan Trading Co Ltd; 3 bales cow tail hair, Deccan Trading Co Ltd.

For New York:—8½ cwt sheep intestines, S M H Kadarbaksh. 200 cwt turmeric, E Virjee and Co; 100 cwt nux-vomica, E Virjee and Co; 105 cwt gum karaya, E Virjee and Co; 80 cwt gum assafoetida, E Virjee and Co; 30 cwt salted sheep guts, Mackinnon M and Co; 3 cases lamb and kid skins (for furs), S M H Kadarbaksh; 8 bales fox skins raw (for furs), Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd.

S S Cracovia for Trieste:—560 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. 55 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 55 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co.

For Venice:—448 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Freremtels for Valencia:—12000 cwt linseed, Louis Dreytus and Co; 1500 cwt castorseed, Ralli Bros; 2000 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 2000 cwt groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

For Dunkirk:—7000 cwt linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 4000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Bros; 1100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S City of Brisbane for Manchester:—10000 cwt linseed, Strauss and Co Ltd; 100 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co Ltd.

S S Falkenfels for Ghent:—55 bales cotton fly. Khimji Visram and Co.

For Hamburg:—165 bales cotton fly, H E Bode and Sons.

S S Olympia for Barcelona:—2 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles:—55 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S S Warfield for Hamburg:—50 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 110 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus and Co. 110 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 302 cwt mustardseed, C Jivanlal and Co; 100 cwt furmeric, C Jivanlal and Co; 325 cwt myrabollams, C Jivanlal and Co.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 110 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 55 bales cotton, A Durst.

For Antwerp:—25 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 1000 cwt myrabollams, P Mathradas and Co Ltd.

S S Nigaristan for Hull:—2000 cwt myrabollams, Mathuradas Bros.

S S Treneglas for Dunkirk:—4000 cwt linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 2000 cwt linseed, David Sassoon and Co Ltd; 2200 tons Manganese Ore, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd. 55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2970 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 9000 cwt linseed, Strauss and Co Ltd.

For Haore:—60 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S S City of Manchester for Dunkirk:—275 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

S S Kaiser-I-Hind for London:—13 bundles fox skins (for furs), H A Ebrahimoff; 3 bundles woollen carpets, H A Ebrahimoff; 3 cwt sheep guts H A Ebrahimoff; 15 cwt casein flour, Polson Mfg. Co; 1 bale cow hides tanned M Laduk. 2 bundles woollen rugs, Grindlay and Co. 11 bundle woollen carpets, Grindlay and Co; 38 cases pig bristles, Grindlay and Co; 17 bales cow hides tanned, P Hassam; 8 bales cow hides tanned, Haji N and Haji Esa; 2 bundles woollen carpets, H A.

For Marseilles:—6 cwt Lapio lazulli, Grindlay and Co.

S S Isarco for Genoa:—621 cwt gum abbanum, Y Moosabhoy. 3000 cwt linseed Strauss and Co Ltd; 530 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 109 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. 110 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 770 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 155 bales cotton, G K Kaisha, Ltd; 110 bales cotton, Amersey Damodar; 220 bales cotton, A Durst.

S S Argun Maru for Hongkong:—½ cwt rhino horns, B Esmail and Co; 10 cwt ghee, E C Virani.

For Yokaichi:—300 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Asaka:—100 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton, H Rambagat and Co.

S S Uga Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Amersey and Sons; 500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton, Amersey and Sons.

S S Kidderpore for Osaka:—400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Yokaichi:—300 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokohama:—200 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—110 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd. 300 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ltd; 200 bales cotton, Breul and Co.

S S Asaka Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 300 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—2350 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 200 bales cotton, S Hemraj and Co; 1000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Meinam for Haiphong:—1850 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Tenpaisan Maru for Asaka:—35 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. 50 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokohama:—300 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Sicilia for Osaka:—300 bales cottn, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—300 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co Ltd.

S S Merzapore for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—700 bales cotton, Amersey Damodar.

For Asaka:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

April 22.

S S Olympia from Liverpool. Agents Grahams Trading Co Ltd. From Liverpool:—10 casks asphalte, 6 drums lubricating oil, 5 cases grease, 150 cases lubricating grease, 35 H/barrels lubricating grease, 45 barrels lubricating grease, 20 cases carbonate of ammonia, 137 cases screws, 15 cases table salt, 32 cases cotton yarn, 40 cases aluminium circles, 20 cases toilet soap, 60 cases hams and bacon, 24 cases cigarettes, 14 cases art silk yarn, 13 packages zinc chloride, 23 packages aniline dyes, 60 rolls roofings felt, 54 cases files, 125 cases asbetos cement sheets, 70 cases bottles, 50 bags bottles, 151 bales paper, 33 bales old newspaper, 10 bales twine, 107 bales cottons, 26 cases cottons, 915 cases common soap, 1054 boxes common soap, 4325 boxes tin plates, 281 seases galvd. ridging, 1000 bags soda ash, 65 bags iron washers, 3101 plates hard spelter 63 coils wire, 15 crates earthenware jars, 13 crates earthenware, 5 casks earthenware, 368 casks china clay, 61 barrels talow, 350 bundles faggot steel, 11380 bundles galvd. sheets, 40 bundles yellow metal rods, 420 bundles steel circles, 1063 drums bleaching powder, 810 drums caustic soda.

From Manchester:—112 bales cotton yarn, 60 cases cotton yarn, 307 cases cotton piece goods, 181 bales cotton piecegoods, 440 bales cottons, 833 cases cottons, 31 cases household soap, 57 cases toilet soap, 11 cases art. silk and cotton goods, 7 packages colour, 61 barrels tallow, 2600 bags soda ash, 3125 bundles galvd. sheets, 2069 bundles hoops, 150 bales old newspaper.

From Glasgow:—7 bales blotting paper, 142 bales paper, 33 bales cottons, 474 cases cottons, 15 cases cotton goods, 55 cases sewing cotton reels, 20 cases varnish, 100 cases bottled beer, 521 cases whisky, 30 cases soap, 120 drums colza oil, 50 drums cylinder oil, 30 drums solidified oil, 240 drums turpentine, 20 drums calcium chloride, 25 D/bags nails, 55 casks paint, 80 casks red lead dry, 34 packages wire strand, 2206 plates spelter, 300 pieces traps and bends, 60 pieces steel plates, 972 pieces pipes, 172 pieces tubes, 76 bundles tubes, 1750 bundles galvd. sheets, 59 bundles flats, 334 bundles steel bars 142 bundles angles, 88 pieces angles.

S S Emile Deutsch de La Meurttee from Miri Agents Grahams Trading Co Ltd From Miri:—990 tons match wax white, 7?9 50 tons kerosene oil in bulk.

S S Br. Sailor from Abadan Agents Shaw Wallace and Co. From Abadan:—7305.5 tons liquid fuel in bulk.

S S Br. Holly, from Abadan Agents Shaw Wallace and Co. From Abadan:—2687 tons liquid fuel in bulk.

S S Risaldar from Karachi Agents Turner Morrison and Co. From Karachi:—(cargo originally from Java) 44 bags sugar.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, April 22,

	For.	Steamer.	Date.	Mails close at
1	England	..	..	..
2	Austria and Italy (superscribed)	..	..	..
3	Japan	S/S Teupaisan Maru	23-4-25	6. 30 p.m.
4	..			
5	(superscribed)			
6	Singapore (")			
7	Straits Settlements	..	..	..
8	Mauritius	..	..	..
9	East Africa	..	..	..
10	South Africa	..	..	..
11	Seychelles	..	..	..

U. P. AND KOHAT TEMPLES' REPAIR FUND.

The Secretary, U. P., and Kohat, Temples' Repair Fund writes from Chand Pol, Jaipur.

After the U. P., floods last year, when thousands of huts and temples were washed away, some of the Bombay merchants paid Rs. 12,000 for repair. On being asked to undertake the repairs of temples destroyed by fire in Kohat, a fund by the name of the U. P. and Kohat Temples' Repair Fund has been started. By the co-operation of the generous Hindus, it shall not be a difficult task to collect a large sum. Every attempt shall be made to restore the temples to their former glory. All the temple authorities requiring help for repairs both in U. P. and Kohat are requested to send their estimates of repairs.

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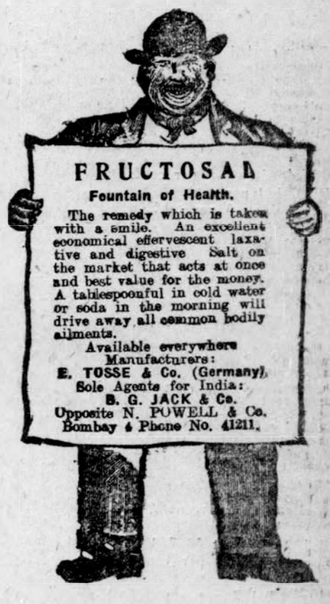

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177 (B) Harrison Road, Calcutta.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 24.

The s.s. "Ranpura" with English mails of April 9 due at 8 a.m.

SATURDAY, April 25.

The s.s. Kaiser-i-iHind with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

MAIL TRAINS TIMES.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express Trains at and from Victoria Terminus:—

	Arr H.M.	Dep H.M.
Punjab Mail	10 45	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 45	22 30
Poona Mail	11 30	15 15
Inter III Poona Express	12 20	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Mail	9 0	17 30
Madras Fast Passenger	6' 40	9 00

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Tenpaisan Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 23rd instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. & O. mail steamer "Moolta" with the mails from London of the 16th instant, arrived at Port Said at 4 a.m. on the 22nd instant and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 21st April 1925 to 6 a.m. of 22nd April 1925:—

Small-pox 4 attacks, 3 deaths; Plague 4 attacks, 2 deaths. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 112. Total Mortality this day last year 119.

CENTRAL LABOUR BOARD.

The Managing Committee of the Central Labour Board will hold a meeting to-morrow (Friday), at 6-30 p.m., at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, in honour of Mr. Joseph Baptista on his being appointed Mayor of Bombay and Mr. Joshi on his being nominated a representative of Labour at the Geneva Conference.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A CART DRIVER.

Four Bales of Long Cloth of the Standard Mills valued at Rs. 2,600/-, were handed over to a cart driver No. 183, on 14th April 1925 for delivery to the warehouse at Gaiwadi, but the driver did not turn up. The police are informed in the matter.

THORAT'S BOMBAY CIRCUS.

The management present an entire change of programme to-night at the Circus tent, Charni Road (opposite Mangaldas Mkt). There will be matinee performances every Saturday and Sunday at 4-30 p.m.

BOMBAY TELUGUS.

A meeting of the Telugu community was held on Sunday, the 19th instant under the Presidency of Rao Saheb Manaji Rajuji, to consider the report of the Round Table Conference held on April 14 when it was unanimously resolved to establish a Telugu People's Association, Bombay, an official organ, a monthly magazine and three Telugu Volunteer Corps. An influential committee to organize the above has been appointed.

PARSI CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

In response to the request of the Governor in Council to Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhoy, Bart., to convene a meeting of the Parsi Justices of the Peace for the Town of Bombay for the purpose of selecting a Delegate of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay in the room of Mr. Phirozshah Bomanji Petit, resigned, and submitting the name of any Parsi gentleman conversant with the English language whom a majority of the Justices present at the meeting may recommend for appointment to the vacant office, Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy has asked the Parsi Justices of the peace to attend the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Institution Building, Hornby Road, Fort, on Tuesday, (the 28th inst.), at 5 p.m. (S.T.), for the said purpose.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 16th week of 1925, i.e. the week ding 18th April 1925, the total mortality was 16 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 26.51. These figures compare favourably with those for the 15th week of 1924 when the mortality was 7 and death-rate 31.70 and those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1920-1924 when the average mortality was 973 and death-rate 43.49.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 2 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 234 as against 3 and 244 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths 139 were among infants under one year of age; 17 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who died at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera was absent during the week. Small-pox caused 40 attacks and 21 deaths. Plague caused 10 attacks and 6 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 321 as against 349 for the 16th week of 1924 and 333 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1920-1924).

For 18 April 1925, births 321, Small-pox 40 attacks 21 deaths, Plague 10 attacks, 6 deaths, total deaths 642, death rate 26.51.

For 11 April 1925, births 301, Small-pox 44 attacks, 28th deaths, Plague 9 attacks, 8 deaths total deaths 658, death rate 27.16.

For more births plus 20, Small-pox minus 4 attacks, minus 7 deaths, Plague plus 1 attack, minus 2 deaths, total deaths minus 16.

For deaths to date 62, plague deaths same date 1924 301, total minus 239.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

The following programme of Dance Music will broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club on Thursday, the 23rd instant at 6.45 p.m. Call sign 2 FV wave length 387 met. 1. One Step—Have you seen my gal. 2. Trot.—You gave me your heart. 3. Fox-trot—When the music dies down. 4. Waltz—First Love. 5. Fox Trot—I'm gonna buna water melon. 6. Fox Trot—Don't mind the rain. 7. Waltz—Half past Ten. 8. Trot—Paradise Alley. 9. Fox Trot—Born Love. 10. One Step Dance, your choice.—A. P.

DEFALCATION OF A LAKH

ASSTT. SECRETARY OF V. T. INSTITUTE CONVICTED.

Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Second Presidency Magistrtte, delivered judgment in the case in which Ramkrishna Mahadew Chonkar, Assistant Secretary of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga, was prosecuted for criminal breach of trust as a servant and misappropriating certain monies entrusted to him to the collective value of nearly a lakh of rupees in his official capacity.

Inspector Fern of the C. I. D., prosecuted, while the accused was undefended.

The accused pleaded 'guilty' to the charge but stated that he had served the Institute honestly for nearly 30 years.

According to Mr. Alfred John Turner, the Principal and Secretary of the Institution, the facts of the case were as follows.

The accused was a paid Assistant Secretary of the Institute. In 1922 he suddenly left Bombay but officially he continued to be in charge of the accounts and cash up to the date of his disappearance. After his disappearance the accused's safe was forced open but no account books were found. Within a week of his disappearance a meeting was called and Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., were appointed auditors. After the auditors' report was received a complaint was lodged with the Police. Between June 1921 and March 1922 the accused received on behalf of the institute Rs. 16,110 by way of term fees and Rs. 3,824 for examination fees. Also between January and March 1921 he drew from the Imperial Bank of India three cheques aggregating to Rs. 11,334-3-3 and got the same transferred to his account in the same Bank, and the Police having been informed, he was arrested in February last. He had been in charge of all the cash, cheques etc, and it was his duty to send all these moneys to the then Bank of Bombay, now the Imperial Bank. In support of his evidence the Principal produced the pass book of the bank as well as a list showing the name and numbers of students who were on the rolls of the institute between June 1921 and March 1922. Going through the list witness was in a position to state that Rs. 3,824 were received by the accused from the students by way of examination fees. The total amount of defalcations between April 1921 and 31st of March 1922 in respect of cheques cashed by the accused came to Rs. 47,715-8-4.

In March a decree was obtained against the accused for Rs. 69,000-6-11 but it remains unsatisfied up to this date. The accused's Provident Fund amounting to Rs. 8,700 was forfeited. The accused was in the service of the institute for well over 30 years. His salary came to about Rs. 700 per month.

Mr. Raiji, a partner of Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., and two clerks of the accounts department made depositions in support of the above facts.

On the accused's plea of 'guilty' and the evidence before him His Worship sentenced him to two and a half years' rigorous imprisonment.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, April 22.

In the share market jutes opened weaker in sympathy with hessians and continued their selling was responsible for a further drop in value. The higher denomination had no enquiry and rates all along the line were in favour of buyers. In coals a stagnant feeling pervaded in this section with business almost negligible. Teas shared in the general dullness prevailing. In miscellaneous there is no fresh features to report. Government securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent. Government Paper 68/1, 4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1916-17 86/8, 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1925 102/14, 5½ per cent. War Bonds 1928 104/10, 6 per cent. Bonds 1927 101/4.

Railways:—Howrah Sheakhala Light Railway 104.

Cottons:—Agra United Re. 1, Kesoram 4/1. Jutes:—Anglo India 417/8, Champdany 199, Clive 44/4, Craig 4/10, Hooghly ord. 84; Howrah 43/7, Manknarrah 435, National 50, Nuddea 45, Presidency 7/14, Standard 452/8. Coals:—Baraboni 8/12, Equitable 11/8, Gopalichuck 8/10, Ghusick and Muslia 16/4, New Beerbhoom 30, Pench Valley 20/6, Satpuria and Asansol 2/1, Union 15/6.

Miscellaneous:—Burn and Co. ord. 136, Indian Cables 4/1.

Tea Companies:—Rutama 17/8.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer was one shilling five and twenty-seven thirty-second pence and Demand Bills were one shilling five and seven-eighth pence.—A. P.

MOTOR LORRY COLLIDES WITH TRAM-CAR.

Raghunath Rukhman, a motor lorry driver, was sentenced by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, to pay a fine of Rs. 90 for rash and negligent driving.

Mr. Spencer prosecuted while the accused was defended by Mr. Daruwalla, pleader.

The facts of the case were that on Tuesday at 8 a.m. the motor lorry No. 629 was going along the Girgaum Road towards Dhobi Talao. A trailar tram-car No. 131-32 was also going in the same direction. The accused in trying to overtake the tram-car on the wrong side, collided with the tram-car with the result that it was damaged a little.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced as above.

"RUN OVER BY TRAIN."

A verdict of death due to being accidently run over by a railway train was brought in by the jury at an inquest held touching the death of Kabli Rambharouse (45).

It appeared from the evidence the deceased was a stranger to Bombay. On Monday last he was crossing the railway lines at Dadar Station on the B. B. & C. I. Rly. In the meanwhile an up-local train knocked him down and one of his legs was cut. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Tuesday.

'SHRI PANCHAL HUNNARSHALA" AT MEHESANA.

On Sunday (the 26th instant) at 5-30 p.m. His Excellency the Diwan Saheb Sir Manubhai N. Mehta will preside at the opening ceremony of Shri Panchal Hunnarshala, at Venikar's Baug, Mehesana, Baroda State, (very near the Rly. Station).

It is also arranged to hold a general Conference of the Panchals of Gujrat at the same place on Sunday and Monday, the 26th and 27th instant

ALL-INDIA ARORBANS CONFERENCE.

The All-India Arorbans Conference will be held at Sialkot on 24th, 25th to 26th inst. The following office-bearers have been elected:—Chairman of the Reception Committee, L. Sawan Mal Fasricha, Contr., Secretary of the Reception Committee, L. Labha Mal Sachdev, Joint Secretary of the Reception Committee, Dr. Haqinat Rai, Treasurer of the Reception Committee, L. Beli Ram Dhingra.

The Conference will be held under the Presidentship of L. Harkishan Lall.

A DOCTOR AND HIS ASSISTANT.

KINDNESS REPAID WITH INGRATITUDE

Mr. A. A. Chitre, Third Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay, disposed of the suit brought by Dr. G. Gonsalves against Major C. Fernandes, his benefactor and late employer for salary and fees alleged to have been recovered from patients.

Mr. S. Kanga with Messrs. Moul and Paymaster appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar with Mr. Bhende appeared for the defendant.

From the findings it appeared that the plaintiff's father was much too poor to do anything for him. At the age of nine, in 1905, the plaintiff was confided to the charity of the defendant and he was brought up by the latter—fed and clothed and educated—"and the plaintiff owed everything and his rise and his present position in life to the charity and generosity of the defendant.' Besides educating him and his cousin, the defendant rendered very material financial aid to the family. After the plaintiff had passed his medical examination Major Fernandes employed him as his assistant. Disagreement arose between the parties, but the defendant being anxious to retain the services of Dr. Gonsalves, each party appointed an arbitrator to make up the accounts. Accounts were then made up and the arbitrators found that the plaintiff owed a sum of Rs. 360 to the defendant, and the plaintiff continued to serve the latter as the latter's assistant till February 1923. The plaintiff then left his service and filed a suit against the defendant. When the suit was filed before the Fifth Judge of the Court of Small Causes, he referred the matter to an ex-Judge as arbitrator and the latter found that if the plaintiff had approached Dr. Fernandes "in a proper spirit" there would have been no necessity for them to face each other in a court of law. "But it appears from the evidence and from his attitude at the enquiry," wrote the Commissioner, "that he is animated by great hostility to the defendant to whom he was bound to be grateful for the many favours bestowed on him and his family and he is unbending and discourteous and ungrateful to the man to whom he owes his rise in life." In holding that nothing was due to the plaintiff on account of salary the Commissioner remarked that the evidence given by the pltintiff's witness, Dr. D. B. Palekar, who was another assistant of the defendant, was "hazy and inconclusive" and that "he is a witness who is apparently hostile to the defendant and he does not seem to be a person on whose evidence any reliance could be placed; the letters passed between this witness untruthful denial of a written agreement between the defendant and the witnesses between him and defendant and his breach of a condition therein lead to the conclusion that his evidence ought not to be relied upon. The Commissioner accordingly found that there was nothing due to the plaintiff on account and that on the contrary Rs. 155-8 were due to the defendant on the account.

When this report was submitted to the Third Judge he confirmed the findings of the Commissioner. The learned Judge dealt with the case at some length. He said the plaintiff's vakil accepted all the findings except one and invited the Court to pronounce on its correctness or otherwise. After reviewing the evidence the Judge observed: "I confirm the Commissioner's finding on this issue also and in doing so I feel inclined to observe that there was no justification for insidious suggestions made by plaintiff against defendant with a total disregard of truth or any sense of gratitude." Decree was given for Rs. 155-8 in defendant's favour, and the suit was dismissed with costs.

CHARGE OF INCITING TO ASSAULT.

NOTICE ON TARAKESWAR MAHANT'S CHELA.

CALCUTTA, April 22.

Notice has been issued by Mr. P. C. De District and Sessions Judge, Chinsurah, Hooghly on Pravat Giri Chela (a disciple of the Mahant of Tarakeswar) to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for has alleged instigating Gurkhas to assault Satyen of the Mahabir Dal.

Hearing will commence on May 5th.—A P.

FASTING CURE.

Mr. B. P. Madon writes:—

Prof. A. J. Carlson of the department of Physiology, University of Chicago after three years' investigation has come to the conclusion that Fasting is the real enemy of old age. Fifteen-day fast periods is what the Professor believes is the right dose. This so increases the metabolic rate that faster arises with a song and retires with a jest. Three adults in the Physiological Laboratory were found to have increased this rate after a long fast. When they resumed eating their tissues consumed about as much as those of a youth of fifteen. As far as basal metabolism went they were nearer twelve than forty.

The experiments have proved also that prolonged fasting increases the secretion of gastric juice after eating is resumed and the body has regained normal weight.

Dr. Carlson who has himself submitted to the experiment, says fasting is not painful. He carried on his work while fasting though he grew somewhat weak.

"The precise mechanism by which prolonged fasting induces changes of gastric secretion and metabolic rate in the body is as yet unknown," says Dr. Carlson. "We are sure, however, that fasting brings the tissues back to more youthful condition as measured by the basal metabolism."

"WHY THIS LULL."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your leading article entitled "Why This Lull" is indeed a well-balanced criticism on the present political stagnation in the country. The most outstanding causes, according to you, are the present yarn franchise of the Congress and the inadequate Swarajist support of the current year's Congress programme. I admit that there is much truth in what you say but I am afraid you have not gone into the root of the matter.

And what is the Congress programme for the current year? Khaddar, Hindu-Muslim Unity and the removal of Utouchability—not a very attractive programme though!

We have been hearing of this Khaddar and its imaginary miraculous qualities since the inception of the N.C.O. movement (I have taken not a very insignificant part in its propagation in Bombay) but when we take into consideration the time and energy of the nation spent on Khaddar work in conjunction with the results achieved, I cannot but say that the movement has been a thorough failure, a burden on the people and unnecessary for the attainment of Swaraj. Of course, everybody having the welfare of the country at heart, would welcome it as a cottage industry and would encourage it as such, (and the Khadi Board is competent enough to carry on this propaganda) but to "boost" it on the people as a weapon for the political emancipation of the country is nothing short of a disastrous experiment which is bound to fail ultimately. Experience has taught us that to expect Swaraj through the Spinning Wheel is to expect Swaraj indefinitely. The economic worth of Khaddar for the middle and the poor classes has already been challenged by no keener an expert than "Kristodas" with whose views I express my full corroboration.

Under the circumstances it is mere folly to say that the active co-operation of the Swarajists with the N.C.O.'s for the propagation of Khaddar would have produced more beneficial results. If Mahatmaji, than whom there is none more enthusiastic for Khaddar work, is unable to rouse the country to a sense of its "potentialities," I submit the whole of the Swarajists put together will not be able to achieve even one half of what Mahatmaji has been able to achieve.

Then comes the franchise. In my opinion the most unwise thing the Congress did at Belgaum was the adoption of the yarn franchise. It is an admitted fact that the franchise of a public institution like the Congress should be adapted to the utility and usefulness of that institution. When viewed from this standpoint the yarn franchise has no *locus standi*. An institution cannot be called a representative one if it cannot command a large number of supporters and if it has no public opinion behind it. Under the present conditions the Congress cannot be called a representative body and therefore it has no power to speak in the name of the nation any more than the Liberal Federation can speak in the name of the people of India.

The Congress requires much more sympathetic members than active workers. All sympathisers, owing to the present franchise, cannot become members so long as the restriction is there. Mahatmaji obviously requires only active workers in the Congress fold and the Congress is bound to remain the unrepresented and discredited body that it is to-day so long as this idea is dominant in arriving at a decision on the franchise question. My suggestion is, and I hope many will agree with me, that the present restrictive franchise should be cut down to its former level or even lower so that any one who subscribes to the Congress creed and pays his due is eligible for Congress membership. Under the existing circumstances the Congress is nothing but an Association of 12 thousand spinners and the Congress Committees function more like Khaddar shops than like responsible political groups. This is not very encouraging indeed!

If the Congress wants to be the spokesman of the nation that it was three years ago, if it wants to exert its influence in the country again and regain its lost prestige and popularity, then it must at once open its doors as wide as possible to enable the bulk of the population to become its members.

But the remedy for the present apathy lies not even there. The hearty co-operation of the Swarajists with the N.C.O.'s for Khaddar work and the revocation of the yarn franchise would only cure the depression to some extent—it cannot and will not be able to effect a radical and complete cure. The real remedy lies in the scrapping of the whole Congress programme for the current year and substituting in its place a more lively and tangible programme acceptable to all parties in the country which would bring all the parties on one platform and the advent of which would be marked by an agitation the like of which the country has not witnessed before.

In view of what I have said above, I feel that it is absolutely necessary that a Meeting of the A. I. C. C. should be called at the earliest possible moment to consider the present situation and devise remedies for the present stagnation.—Yours, etc.,

ANTI BLUFF.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

SIMLA, Apl. 22.

Army Department:—Col E. A. Tandy is granted the rank of Colonel Commandant while holding the appointment of Surveyor General of India.

Lt. Col. H. St. G. Stewart Scott has been promoted Colonel. Lt Colonel H. Boulton to be Colonel vice Colonel F. Wale.

The appointment of Major General P Holland Pryor to officiate as General Officer Commanding Poona Distict vice Major General Richardson is gazetted.

Mr. A. Marshall, Chemical Inspector, Ordinance Department, has been granted seven months' leave.

Marine Department:—Captain J. E. Vibart officiates as Deputy Director, Royal Indian Marine, vice Captain Hudleston, granted leave.—A. P.

THE GANDEVI PUBLIC LIBRARY.

DIAMOND JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

(From our own Correspondent.)

GANDEVI, April 21.

The Cowasji Dhanjibhai Guzdar library of Gandevi recently celebrated its Diamond Jubilee under the presidentship of H. E. Sir Manubhai N. Mehta the Dewan of Baroda. The institution claims to be the oldest of its kind in the whole of the Baroda territory and to commemorate the auspicious occasion of its Diamond Jubilee in a fitting manner and with a view to propagate and popularise the library movement in Gujarat, the workers organised a State Library Conference and a library exhibition. His Excellency the Dewan of Baroda was invited to preside over the function and performs the opening ceremony of the Exhibition. He arrived from Bombay early morning on the 11th instant and was received and garlanded at the entrance by leading citizens representing all communities and all shades of opinions. An application requesting to redress certain long-standing grievances of Gandevi was presented to His Excellency and he promised the redress at an early date. Many distinguished guests from all over the State had also arrived for he occasion.

DEWAN'S ADDRESS.

The President in declaring the Exhibition open referred to the progress of the library movement in Baroda State and approved of the idea of marking these celebrations by some solid work in the form of a conference and an exhibition. The progress of the movement in Baroda had attracted the notice of the people outside the State and had received a meed of praise from them. It was in his opinion a matter of pride to the State that they along with many progressive social legislatures inaugurated a liberal policy in promoting the library movement and could persuade the local boards and municipalities to offer co-operation in doing so. He also spoke at length on the laudable services the libraries rendered to the public by taking the torch of knowledge even to the cottage door of the poor and to men who engaged in other walks of life had rare spare moments to attend the educational institutions for advanced study of different subjects. To him the libraries, like schools and colleges, were also temples of learning. The devotees of these temples should be respected and revered by the public. These devotees are the real 'dwija' or the twice-born, and it is they who are the real benefactors of humanity.

In concluding, he praised the work done by Messrs. Borden, Kudalkar, Dutt and Motibhai Amin in the Baroda Central Library, and declared the exhibition open.

CABLE ITEMS.

London, April 21.—In the third division (Northern Section) of the Football League to-day, Nelson beat Southport by two goals to one.—Reuter's Special.

Messrs. Kermit and Theodore Roosevelt will sail for India by the "Razmak" on 24th April.—Reuter.

Leafield April 21:—For the year ended April 13th the number of totally unemployed recorded at the employment Exchanges was 1,204,800. This was 165,613 more than a year ago.—B.O.W.

London, April 22.—Vice-Admiral Sir Hubert Brand becomes second Sealord vice late Vice-Admiral Sir Nichael Culme-Seymour.

The pall-bearers at Lord Rawlinson's funeral service will be Generals Sir Alexander Cobbe, Alexander Godley, Herbert Lawrence, Ivor Maxse, George Milne, John Maxwell and Ian Hamilton, Lord Horne, Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Trenchard and Admiral Sir Sydney Fremantle.

Lieut-General Sir J. A. L. Haldane has been promoted to be General vice Lord Rawlinson.

Marseilles. April 22.—Lord and Lady Reading and Sir Harcourt Butler have arrived here and are proceeding to-day to England by the overland.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Calcutta, April 21.—The Controller of the Currency has issued the following communique:—"During the month of March, 1925 Rs. 5,11,500 were realised by the sale of five-year post-office cash certificates as against Rs. 2,96,000 in March 1923 and Rs. 50,61,000 in March, 1924.—A.P.

Bikaner, April 22nd.—The block between Dulmera and Aamsar has been removed and through communication has been restored.

Calcutta, April 22.—The Sessions Judge of Comilla convicted Kaiya leader of a gang of dacoits to eight years rigorous imprisonment, and two of his associates to five years each. The dacoits were arrested by Chandpur police a few months ago.

Mayavaram, April 22nd.—Mr. Ramaswami Iyer, a member of the Executive Committee of the Taluka Congress has lodged a complaint with the police alleging that Mr. Subramania Pillai, Secretary of the Taluka Congress Committee and some Congress volunteers assaulted him last night in the Congress office where he was usually sleeping and seeking police aid to get back his belongings from the Congress office.

Ootacamund, April 22nd.—The Chief Engineer, South Indian Railway and a representative of Consulting Engineers to the Railway Board are conferring with the Government regarding the possible electrification of the railways.

SPORTING NEWS

CITY AND SUBURBAN HANDICAP.

WON BY GREEK BACHELOR.

LONDON, April 22.

The following is the result of the city and Suburban Handicap:—

GREEK BACHELOR	1
MADEMOISELLE M.	2
DORSAY	3

—Reuter.

SUSPENSION OF JACOB AND FYZEE.

JURISDICTION OF ENGLISH ASSOCIATION CHALLENGED.

LAHORE, April 22.

The news of the suspension of Mr. Jacob, Captain of the All-India Davis Cup Team and Mr. A. H. Fyzee by the English Lawn Tennis Association from playing in tournaments and matches in Great Britain has created a deep resentment in the tennis circles here. It is understood that the Council of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association will hold an emergent meeting in Lahore to-morrow to discuss the possibility of taking whatever action may be possible to improve matters.

"It is more serious from India's point of view than it appears at first sight" writes the "Civil and Military Gazette" in the course of a leading article to-day "for the suspension of Messrs. Jacob and Fyzee robs them of all match practice so necessary in view of the Davis Cup tie against Belgium during the next three weeks. It can hardly be challenged that the English Association has the right to debar any player of any country from playing in English tournaments, if necessary without giving a reason, but we are inclined to think that the English Association would have done better, and certainly it would have been more courteous to refer the matter to the All-India Lawn Tennis Association which has some reason for complaint in that no official communication whatever has been received. It is quite possible that the jurisdiction of the English Association may be challenged for we can hardly see how that body can claim absolute authority in a case in which Indian internationals were playing for an English side on French soil. It is quite possible that it will bring the whole question of tennis expenses and also jurisdiction to a head for the case must ultimately and inevitably come before the international federation if the All-India Lawn Tennis Association takes umbrage at the manner in which its existence and powers have been ignored."—A. P.

BRITISH PLAYERS IN INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENTS.

TENNIS ASSOCIATION'S NEW RULE.

LONDON, April 21.

The Lawn Tennis Association has decided that British players will now be allowed to compete in tournaments held in the countries affiliated to the International Federation, irrespective of the nationality of the players competing. The resolution excluding ex-enemy players from competing in open tournaments in Britain, however remains in force.—Renter's Special.

POLO TRAGEDY.

FATAL FALL FROM PONY.

LAHORE, April 22.

A Sialkot message states that on Friday last during a game of Polo Captain Morris, R.F.V.C., had a collision and was thrown down from his pony, as a result of which he sustained fracture of base of his skull and other serious injuries. Captain Morris who was picked up unconscious and conveyed to hospital died next day without recovering consciousness and was buried on Sunday.—A. P.

HOCKEY IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, April 21.

The Customs beat the South Wales Borderers in replay, this afternoon, in connection with the Beighton Hockey tournament by four goals to one.—A. P. Special.

WITHDRAWAL FROM FIRST DIV. MATCHES.

SEQUEL TO RESOLUTION OF CALCUTTA FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

CALCUTTA, April 21.

A special general meeting of the Calcutta Football League was convened this afternoon on a requisition of several clubs on the ground that the resolutions passed at the annual general meeting in their absence, they being asked to withdraw were unconstitutional and *ultra vires*. A resolution was passed to-day annulling the proceedings of the Annual General Meeting. On this the Calcutta Rangers, R. G. A. and the Camerons withdrew from the first division League, their representatives walking out of the meeting.—A. P.

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Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

The Bombay Chronicle

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1925

THE MILL INDUSTRY.

In dealing with the abuses arising out of the present system of managing cotton textile mills by family corporations of managing agents, we pointed out the other day how many of the mills are in effect not being managed for the benefit of the shareholders, but very much against their interests. The outstanding evil in connection with this is the result of the speculation by not a few of the managing agents themselves in the shares of mills under their management. What was at one time regarded as a merit of the system, namely, that the managing agents were actually holders of large blocks of the shares of their own companies, has become a disadvantage, particularly in the period of falling prices when managing agents sell forward and pocket the difference. The relationship of some of the mill agents with the Bombay Stock Exchange, if exposed, would yield revelations not necessarily to the credit of the parties themselves. Heavily interested in the course of prices of shares, it has been known that some mill agents have been instrumental in spreading wrong information, or in actually manipulating the accounts of companies so as to secure larger or smaller dividends during any particular period, and in this way playing against the market with loaded dice. Speculations in stocks and shares exists everywhere and will probably continue to exist, but it is a peculiar misfortune of Bombay that some of the largest speculators have been managing agents. What attention can these men pay to the actual management of companies in their charge if on a single day the turn of fortune on the exchange involves large sums? Deflected in this manner from the discharge of their legitimate responsibilities as managers of companies, some of the mill agents even with reputation have been known to have caused widespread ruin by linking their unwise management of affairs with unsound and second-hand speculation on the exchange. We have heard in defence that speculation on the part of the mill agents becomes a necessity in order to preserve the credit of the companies under their charge. If there are any set of men in Bombay, who are wide awake and who are fully alive to the activities all around them, it is the bankers, and this very attempt at justification merely establishes the truth of the charges of illicit speculation mentioned above.

Ancillary to the inefficiency of many mill agents is the manipulation of the personnel of the Board of Directors. In law the Boards of Directors are appointed by shareholders and are responsible to them direct. In practice they are selected by managing agents and places are filled up not on the ground that the individuals selected would give valuable or any advice. A certain degree of mutuality exists in the formation of the Boards. Where these are not purely family connections, one or two outsiders are put in through considerations of friendship or other relationship. It will be found that outside the managing agents and their relations, about a dozen people have monopolised seats on the Boards of about eighty per cent. of the principal mills in Bombay. It is very doubtful if the Directors in all cases understand their full legal responsibility Many of them regard the income from company meetings, on whose Boards they are merely ornamental figures, as a legitimate, if not the principal, source of sustenance. A system of wholesale monopoly has in this manner grown up and the little caste, which controls the affairs, is careful to exclude everyone outside the charmed circle. In this way many of the rich families of Bombay have not only retained their riches, but have also retained control of the textile industry, which they have brought to ruin through their inefficiency, nepotism and abuse of the provisions of the company law which were meant to safeguard the investors. The principle of limited liability, excellent in itself and necessary in its application to the textile industry because individuals cannot be expected to put forward the capital required for an enterprise on a large scale, has been based on the assumption of a certain minimum of intelligence and well-regulated self-interest in the investors. The shareholders of joint-stock companies have, on the other hand, shown themselves ignorant of their rights. They have been intimidated by the superior and outstanding position of rich managing agents. Comments by shareholders have been on most occasions resented. Most companies find it difficult even to secure a quorum at their general meetings and many managing agents have to resort to the dodge of holding a few shares in the names of the employees in order to go through the legal formalities of the annual general meeting. This state of affairs does not connote confidence in the management but proclaims the apathy and incapacity of the shareholders to take proper account of their stewardship from the managing agents. Like the busy bee they put their substance in the textile industry and they take their losses philosophically, putting it down to Providence and finding a recondite explanation in the adverse influence of this or that planet. The share of each holder is usually a very small fraction of the whole and to get together a sufficient number to secure a controlling influence is usually difficult, particulary where the habit of concerted action, with the necessary discipline and the attitude of give and take, is not formed. As a remedy, a trial has already been given to noisy demonstrations at shareholders' meeting and effete *ad hoc* shareholders' committees for confabulations with or replacement of moribund and ornamental boards but this scheme has yielded no fruit. The shareholder, who is, in the mass, master of a concern has thus by circumstance been reduced to the condition of being a fifth wheel, exercising on the course of affairs concerning his own property little or no influence. Even when things are known to be bad, when the Board of Directors is yielding, when mismanagement at the hands of third generation incompetents is rampant, when corruption reigns supreme and family and communal considerations alone determine employment, when reserves are going or have gone and when the assets are fast wasting away, the investor does not know what to do. Not having experience or guidance he does not know how to do it. Even men who in looking after their private affairs are circumspect and reasonably careful, men who in their own employment or business have merited appreciation, appear to be helpless as investors and do nothing beyond venting their chagrin in an ineffectual grouse in private conversation and in pious resolutions never to buy any shares of any joint-stock companies again.

Wherever individuals have not the capacity or the resource to safeguard their interests, the principle of association is suggested and has been used, but no association exists in Bombay for safeguarding the interests of the investor. The claim by the Bombay Stock Exchange in this direction during recent investigations has been proved in actual practice to be untenable. What we would, therefore, suggest is that all those who are well-wishers of the textile industry, who are anxious to preserve the good name of the country involved in the well-being of this industry, who realise the scope of employment of several hundred thousand people, and who are jealous to secure from the community a continuous stream of savings which can be directed into the industrial field, must come together in an informal way in the first instance and ultimately combine in an association in order to devise reasonable, but not necessarily revolutionary, measures to put right some of the evils which are patent to everybody. We say this advisedly, because an evening contemporary, professing to serve, as it does, the interests of the millowners primarily, has fallen foul of us for saying what we did the other day and has tried to account for the evil days, on which the textile industry has fallen, by seeking an explanation merely in the failure of Government to remove the excise duty and in the exploitation of overworked and sweated labour in Japan. We claim that the conditions portrayed by us in the previous article reflect the true state of affairs and no well-wisher of industry can afford to be blind to them any longer. We also feel certain that no mill agent on his own can be expected to introduce a reform which is not upheld by the common consent of his compeers. The standard is usually set in such matters by the worst producer and the most unscrupulous competitor. Any practice, which is prevalent elsewhere, it is very difficult for any individual mill agent to discard. If he lacks the ordinary efficiency in management, he cannot be credited with the zeal of the reformer at the same time. On the other hand much is possible if it is done through an association, which seeks nothing except improvement and progress. We regret to remark that the existing arrangements of the Millowners' Association are such as to make one almost despair of any corporate improvement in the mill industry through its machinery Nor can we suggest that enterprising institution, which has already to its credit more than one salutary financial and economical reform, the Indian Merchants' Chamber, to take a hand in "cleaning the Augean stable." We propose to indicat numerous aspects of the organisation of joint-stock companies in general and of the textile industry in particular on subsequent occasions. These observations in the leading columns of newspapers must necessarily be sketchy and can only serve as an indication, but the time has come for more detailed and comprehensive enquiry. Had we been living under a national Government, we would have suggested the appointment of a commission with competent personnel to consider every aspect of the case. As it is, the burden of voluntary reform falls on the slender shoulders of a few right-thinking men in Bombay, who, while disclaiming even distant affinity with Communistic ideas or with principles antagonistic to the institution of private property, are anxious to see the textile industry placed on a sound footing. We write this with the full consciousness that the single dominant factor affecting the prosperity of Bombay is a well-organised and efficient cotton industry and that unless much more is done than has been attempted hitherto, to set on foot timely remedial measures, something like annihilation is not very far.

Notes of the Day.

The Russo-Japanese Agreement.

In the "Koelnische Zeitung" of 25th March appears an exhaustive summary of the terms of the agreement which the Soviet Republic concluded at the beginning of this year with the Japanese Government and which were published in "The Chronicle" the other day. The Tokio correspondent of the journal who gives this summary concludes his observations on this new and intimate understanding between the two Governments with an analysis of the causes which induced the Soviet to agree to the Japanese demands, and the possible effects it may have on Japan's power in the Pacific for furthering the cause of peace—or otherwise. The most important clause in the agreement runs thus: "The two high contracting parties further agree not to conclude any military or secret treaties with any third power, treaties which may threaten their sovereign or territorial rights or their national security." The commercial and industrial concessions promised to Japan under the agreement are of the greatest value to that country, and will induce Japanese technical ability to exert its very best efforts in Russian territory. The Japanese are given the right to work 50 per cent. of the oil fields, and also the right to bore for oil in a territory in Eastern Russia about a thousand square versts in extent. They are given the right to obtain coal from a particular district in North-Saghalin, and very generous concession in the exploitation of the forest produce of that island. The Japanese are pleased with this chance of obtaining timber of which they have great need, but as to the possibility of penetrating Western Russian territory for economic exploitation, Japanese commercial circles have no very high hopes. It appears the Soviet policy in that territory is most aggressively Swadeshi. Every effort is being made by the Soviet to explore the industrial possibilities of Western Russia under State control and finances. Salt produced in the Crimea is, for example, sent for consumption to Vladivostok, wheat is being produced on a gigantic scale in the Ukraine and what Russia wants from Japan is a large supply of cotton goods and iron-ware. The Soviet Government, however, is more appreciative of the political importance of this "East-Asiatic Alliance" as the German papers call it. It is bound to have some political effect in the agitation for self-determination in other Asiatic countries.

Promoting Disarmament!

The contribution of science to the horrors of the last war are a matter of common knowledge. Poison gas was a novel and striking innovation and though, like all new abominations of war, its inventors and first users were denounced, it soon became a recognised method of land warfare of every belligerent State. Not only was it copied and perfected by the Allies during the war, but even during the peace which is supposed to reign over Europe, every Government is keeping its laboratories busy to develop the technique of chemical warfare. Elaborate experiments, for example, are being carried out in connection with poison gas by the British Chemical Warfare Department at Salisbury. The most deadly gases are being tested by a staff of scientists and military experts who enter gas chambers with or without protective armours and who also experiment on rabbits, mice and rats; reports are then made on their sensations to medical men who observe these "victims" through glass windows from outside. That this is in direct violation of the Washington Disarmament Agreement forbidding the use of poison gas is of no account to those who hold that "the situation demands a certain amount of defensive preparation." How far the process will go no one can predict. If air can be poisoned, why should it be considered inhuman and criminal to poison the earth and water? Nor is there any valid reason to consider poison gas as more barbarous than other means of slaughter; a bullet which shatters a bone or pierces an internal organ is, after all, not very much less painful or horrible. All violence is brutal and you cannot execrate new methods while complacently accepting the established ones. But Europe prostitutes science and needs infernal gases because, in the last resort, it wants to maintain its political domination over and capture exclusive spheres of economic interest of the weaker peoples of the world. So much at least, in its crude way, the "inferior" East realises much better than the learned scientist who adorns universities and helps the cause of homicide.

A Remarkable Enterprise.

Mr. Abdul Haque of Aurangabad is engaged in an enterprise which deserves support and encouragement at the hands of all those who are interested in the enrichment and development of Indian vernaculars. He has several dictionaries in Urdu in preparation. One of them, which deals with scientific terms, is already in the press, about 200 pages, covering astronomical and biological terms, having been already printed. Another dictionary, which is almost ready, deals with terms of various professions and vocations—a work which, so far as we know, has not yet been attempted in India. It covers over one hundred professions and the terms used will be printed both in Urdu and Nagri characters as almost all are Hindi and are used by both Hindus and Muslims. The dictionary will be profusely illustrated. The third dictionary that Mr. Abdul Haque has in hand is an English-Urdu dictionary a translation of the Oxford Concise dictionary. The fourth is an Urdu literary dictionary compiled on scientific basis and the last is a dictionary of old Deccani language. Mr. Haque, it is obvious, has undertaken work which is as big and unique as it is essential and laborious. But the familiar difficulty which besets the scholar and the pioneer, namely, lack of sufficient financial help, has prevented him from publishing the dictionaries as quickly as he wished to do.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

PARTIES AND THEIR WORK.

(BY PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU)

III*.

The last Delhi Session began with ominous portents and some of the heat generated in the All Parties' Conference was transmitted to the Assembly Chamber. The Swarajists and the Independents, however, went on working merrily together with occasional passages-at-arms of little consequence till the Railway Budget was reached on the 25th February last. Meanwhile, the sub-committee appointed at Simla had met several times and the following revised rule recommended by it was adopted by the Nationalist Party about the middle of February, Mr. Jinnah, as usual, being the moving spirit in the matter:—

"Every member of the Party (A) shall ordinarily vote on all matters which have been made party questions in accordance with the decision of the Party arrived at by not less than a two-thirds majority of members present at a meeting of which previous notice has been given, (B) is expected to be guided on all questions which the Party has not considered by the instructions of the Executive Committee or the Emergency Committee, provided that in the event of the Party desiring to resort to a policy of obstruction, including refusal of supplies or rejection of Finance bills no such decision shall be taken in the Nationalist Party unless both the Swaraj and Independent Parties have separately met in the first instance and decided at their respective meetings to make it a Party question. If either group does not desire to resort to a policy of obstruction or of refusing supplies, the Nationalist Party shall not make it a Party question as it may determine.

"Political Sagacity."

The questions which Mr. Jinnah has to answer on this rule of February 1925 are "mutatis mutandis" the same as have been set out in my first article as arising from the agreement of February 1924. I should only like to add the following:

If Mr. Jinnah believed that resort to a policy of obstruction including refusal of supplies and rejection of Finance Bills depended upon the readiness of the country to push that policy to its logical conclusion and if he knew that the country was not so ready why in the name of common sense did he waste his time and energy in taking a prominent part in the framing of that rule and the discussion which followed culminating in its final adoption by the Nationalist Party? I can hardly bring myself to believe that the rule was meant simply to raise expectation in the minds of the Swarajists which were never intended to be fullfilled and must, therefore, take it that Mr. Jinnah believed in February, 1925, exactly as he believed in February, 1924, and that the kind of "political sagacity" of which he and his party are so proud had not till then raised its ugly head. The first glimpse of this monster was seen at the debate on the demand for grant to the Railway Board. The Independent Party had definitely resolved not only not to support the Swarajists in the motion to omit the grant, but to oppose them in a body. The Swarajists could not on that account give up the principle of refusing supplies to the authority responsible for the innumerable abuses in the administration of Railways. This was the beginning of the break up of the Nationalist Party, which was completed with the passing of the Finance Bill of 1925. It will be fresh in public memory that I moved the rejection of the grant on the simple constitutional ground that the Railway Board not being responsible to us we had the right to withhold supplies for its maintenence until it became responsible. I tried to explain the position in a manner which no school boy could find it difficult to understand. I said: "The Railway Board is the agent of the people of India whose money it deals with, whose money it makes and spends but in this case it is not the principal, but the agent who is the real master. The principal is wholly powerless. The agent has not even given him the right to vote his salary. All that he comes before the master for is the charges for his maintenance and establishment. Now, Sir, what is in these circumstances the obvious right and the plain duty of the master? It is to obtain full control over the salaries of his own servants and make them responsible to himself. What is done here is that the master is asked simply to sanction the charges and expenditure necessary for the establishment of the agent to enable him to carry on his work. The master says, 'No, I shall have nothing to do with it unless you, the agent, became responsible to me for everything that you do and so long as the responsibility is not established you shall have nothing from me. Now, Sir, I ask is there any way other than the one I have adopted of standing upon that right for the master, whose representatives we are in this house?

Wrong History and False Logic.

It was in the course of the speech Jinnah made in opposing my motion that he used not only the special variety of "political sagacity" which he suffers from but also wrong history and false logic to run away with him by turns. He had just begun the examination of the principle of grants before supplies "on its true constitutional basis," and was about to lay down the condition which must be present in order to enforce the principle "historically constitutionally and logically" when I was interrupted him with the question "Did you

(Continued on page 8.)

*Previous articles appeared on 20th & 22nd instant.

FRENCH PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLES.

ATTACK ON M. CAILLAUX.

DECLARATION OF GOVT. POLICY.

PARIS, April 21.

Parliament assembled in expectation of a lively debate centering on the personality of M. Caillaux on which the Opposition is concentrating its attack. There is little chance of the debate ending till late to-morrow. M. Caillaux, in respect of whom there are two interpellations, was received with mingled hisses and cheers when he entered.

The declaration of Government policy was read by M. Painleve in the Chamber and by M. Steeg in the Senate. It says that Government is determined to preserve the security of France and safeguard France's financial equilibrium. Government, in future international negotiations, will pursue to the full development of the Dawes plan of the settlement of inter-allied debts which "weigh heavily upon our policy and our credit." The reduced expenditure in the budget will be entirely covered by taxation. "When the budget is unquestionably balanced we will devote ourselves to relieving the State from the functions of a banker which it has already exercised too long. We will then ask for considerable sacrifices on the part of the nation by appealing to the patriotism of all citizens in an atmosphere of national concord.

LOYAL TO GENEVA PROTOCOL.

The declaration added that Government would continue faithful to the Geneva Protocol as a first step towards a general and international pact of peace based on security, arbitration and disarmament. France would ratify the International Labour Conventions of Washington and Geneva. The statement concluded: "Seven post-war years have been bitter disillusionment to France, but her present difficulties should not cause inexhaustible resources of France to be lost sight of, nor cause anxiety for her future." It also said that the maintenance of a representative at the Vatican appeared expedient, and ended with an appeal to Parliament not to re-open the controversy on the matter. The Senate did not deal with the declaration, but adjourned to 23rd April.—Reuter.

CAILLAUX AND BOLO.

OPPOSITION INTERRUPTION.

PARIS, April 21.

The declaration of Government's policy was much interrupted by the Opposition members, the Right Wing upbraiding M. Caillaux and coupling his name with that of Bolo.—Reuter.

CRUSADE AGAINST M. CAILLAUX.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN GOVT.

PARIS, April 21.

The Communist Marcel Cachin, in the Chamber, moved an interpellation regarding Government's general policy. In an electric atmosphere, the Chamber first debated on an interpellation lodged by M. Bertrand on behalf of the group of ex-service officers which asked why M. Caillaux had been included in the Cabinet. Cheers and loud protests were mingled, while M. Caillaux himself sat on the Ministerial bench contemptuously indifferent, as M. Bertrand read out the text of the High Court sentence against M. Caillaux for communicating with the enemy and heatedly remarked that France had not yet arrived at such a pass as to have to choose between Caillaux and bankruptcy.

M. Painleve replied quietly that he had chosen the best qualified men. He had appointed M. Caillaux for Finance as he had appointed Generals Foch and Petain to Chief Commands in war-time.

M. Caillaux then rose, and though he betrayed some emotion, he quickly regained his old-time composure. In incisive accents, he declined to enter into personalities, but dwelt on national finances. He said confusion had chocked the State Treasury, the condition of which could, without exaggeration, be described as serious. He promised complete reform in the new Budget which would show expenditure and "corresponding taxation." (Left Wing cheers.)

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

A vote of confidence was then passed in Government by 304 votes to 218.—Reuter.

MILITARY REFORM IN JAPAN.

WAR OFFICE PROGRAMME.

TOKYO, April 21.

The War Office Military Reform programme for the fiscal year includes a revision of conscription law, the inauguration of oil and steel policies and the encouragement of aviation, also the establishment of an air force on separate and equal status with the other Services from May 1st.—Reuter.

BULGARIAN OUTRAGE

YANKOFF THROWS BOMBS

EVENTUALLY KILLED.

SOFIA, April 21.

Police last evening discovered the hiding place of Yankoff, one of the Communist leaders and summoned him to surrender, but Yankoff fired and threw bombs at police who thereupon fusilladed killing Yankoff. Yankoff is also an ex-officer and is believed to have shared the responsibility in engineering the outrage with the deceased Minkoff.—Reuter.

BLOEMFONTEIN RIOTS.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

BLOEMFONTEIN, April 21.

It is now stated that five natives were killed, five seriously, injured and 11 slightly injured as a result of the disturbances. Ten European policemen were also injured. In view of continued quiet, the special police have been disbanded.—Reuter.

SIRDAR MURDER ENQUIRY.

TRIAL OF NINE ACCUSED.

CAIRO, April 21.

The Attorney-General has terminated his enquiry into the murder of the Sirdar and has indicated nine accused who will be tried before a committing Magistrate. Accused Fatah Enaiat, and Hamid Enaiat, (students) and Ibrahim Musa, Mahmud Rashid, Mohamed Ibrahim, Raghib Hassanm, (artisans), will be tried for murder; a Government official will be charged with complicity in the murder while Saleh Mahmud, (chauffeur), will be charged with concealing evidence.—Reuter.

TRIBUNALS OF INDEPENDENCE.

EXTRAORDINARY POWERS EXTENDED

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 21.

Extraordinary powers of the Tribunals of Independence have been prolonged for six months. Government has been authorised to introduce administrative reforms in the Eastern Vilayets. The appointment of one or two Governor-Generals for the whole of Eastern Anatolia is contemplated.—Reuter.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

LEAFIELD, April 21.

Finishing touches are being put to the British Empire Exhibition in readiness for May 9th, when the King and Queen will perform the ceremony of opening the Exhibition for the second year. It is declared that in every way, this year's Exhibition will be an improvement upon last year's. All Overseas Dominions have succeeded in making their shows increasingly attractive. Special attention has been paid to the amusements side of the Exihibition. The great stadium will be occupied with changing spectacular attraction. The first of these will be "London Defenders" in which the Royal Air Force will give a thrilling display of flying, and anti-craft guns will drive off invading aeroplanes. As a finale to this spectacle there will be a representation of the fire of London in the year 1666. Later in the year, there will be a grand circus a feature of which will be Roman chariot races, which, it is predicted, will provide thrills enough to please even the most 'blase.' On August 24th the Army, Navy and Air Force will combine in a great torchlight and searchlight tatoo. Apart from the marching of massed bands and a stirring evolution of trained troops with glimpses into drill and discipline of bygone days, there will be a splendid picture of the glories of the field of the Cloth of Gold when Henry VIII and Francis of France met. Added brilliance will be given to the Exhibition at night by new lighting effects which will be full of colour. In the north garden and south-east entrance, two illuminated columns, 40 feet high, will be installed. These columns will have the appearance of pillars of fire and will throw a softly diffused glow over a wide area. Illuminated swans, ducks, Noah's Arks and water lilies will float on the lake on the lawns; luminous penguins, frogs snails and other fantastic animals will be seen. Overhead trees will be alive with flocks of parrots and owls in gaily coloured lighting. One old spreading oak tree is being transformed into a fruit tree covered with luminous apples.—B.O.W.

A PERSIAN SENSATION

SHAIKH OF MUHAMMARAH & SONS ARRESTED.

"REBELLIOUS MOVEMENT" SEQUEL.

BAGHDAD, April 21.

A sensational event is reported from Muhammarah. Sir Khazal Khan, Shaikh of Muhammarah, with his two sons, was arrested by the order of the Central Government of Persia, as a sequel to the rebellious movement among Bakhtiari tribesmen who object to the new regime of placing the Shaikh in a position subordinate to that of the Governor-General appointed by the Persian Premier. Tribes are stated to be marching on Muhammarah, where the offices of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company are situation, to support the Shaikh. One of the Shaikh's sons was later released, the Persian Government offering him the leadership of the tribes with the object of pacifying them. The Shaikh is now being removed to Teheran.

It may be recalled that, last December, he was obliged to submit unconditionally to the demands of the Persian Premier.—Reuter.

A JOURNALISTIC DUEL.

"BENGALEE" VS. "FORWARD,"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 18.

Political life in Calcutta, after a dull season of more than a month with the departure of Mr. C. R. Das to Patna and the changing of headquarters of Bengal Secretariat to Darjeeling seems to be once more enlivened with the approach of the Bengal Provincial Conference and the arrival of Mahatma Gandhi who will make an extended tour throughout the province. Travelling in May particularly the hottest season of the year will undoubtedly cause strain and hardship to Mahatma. But once again Bengal will be aroused to unceasing political activities.

The other day the Calcutta Corporation gave a rousing reception to two distinguished statesmen, Lala Lajpat Rai and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. Both the speakers forgot to mention the name of Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose, the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation to whose strenuous efforts the reputation the Swaraj Corporation has earned is due. It was a mistake but an unpardonable mistake.

The paper controversies are generally most interesting in the journalistic world. A lively duel is being raised between "Forward" and the "Bengalee." It is general custom with the "Bengalee" to take up the cudgel against Swarajists in season and out of season. In its Sunday Issue the "Bengalee" asked: "Can it be denied that Mahatma indulged in most violent language in his denunciations of the "Satanic British Government". Lastly is it not a fact that when the Swarajist constitution was under discussion at Allahabad the draft prepared by Messrs Das and Nehru put self-governing dominion status as the aim of the Party but strong objection was taken by the representatives of the school of isolated independence and compromise was effected with them by inserting the adjective immediate to the term of Dominion Status." The "Bengalee" further says the rejection by Swarajist leaders of draft resolution that was proposed to put before the Town Hall meeting convened to condemn the new Bengal Ordinance which pledged the meeting to fight whatever revolutionary propagandism was in the country "on ground that it offended certain sections of their fellow citizens." To these obnoxious charges "Forward" made no answer, but it said "The Bengalee" should know once for all that its pretensions to represent public opinion or to ventilate public grievances is absolutely without foundation and that its rounded passages are in truth the effusions of a coterie of men who take as much interest in politics or journalism as the man in the moon. The "Bengalee" retorts: "We frankly confess we have absolutely no pretensions to the uncrowned kingship of the country."

REMINISCENCES OF SIR SURENDRANATH

Sir Surendranath Bannerjee's reminiscences have served a useful recantation of history during past decades of Bengal. It is a review of Bengal's political history when he was the uncrowned King of India but it betrays the sad after events which threw him out of leadership. It is surprising why Sir Surendranath should send his book first for review by Anglo Indian papers which described it a "morning star" shedding its mild rays although these very papers pursued a relentless course against him when he was the political leader of the country.

PRESS FOR PARTY.

FATE OF CALCUTTA PAPERS.

CALCUTTA, Apl. 22.

The group of papers composing the Amalgamated Newspapers Ltd., namely the "Bengalee", "New Empire" and the "Swaraj" has been acquired by Mr. R. S. Sarma from Birla Brothers. Mr. Sarma becomes the sole proprietor of the "New Empire" and the vernacular "Swaraj" and part owner of the "Bengalee" on a ten years' lease.

It is understood that the intention is to run the new papers on definite party lines.—A. P.

MR. J. M. SEN GUPTA

DEFENDS PHANSE IN BAWLA CASE.

SPECIAL PERMISSION GRANTED.

CALCUTTA, April 21.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Bar-at-Law, of the Calcutta Bar, left to-night by the Bombay mail to appear for Adjutant-General Phanse of the Indore Army, who is accused in the Bawla murder case. The Chief Justice and other Judges of the Bombay High Court granted special permission to Mr. Sen Gupta to appear in the Bombay High Court for the defence provided that local juniors were engaged with him.—A. P.

WHO WILL DEFEND ACCUSED?

RUMOUR ABOUT PROMINENT LAWYERS BRIEFED.

Now that the idle rumours about the transfer of the Bawla murder case have been set at rest by the recent official contradiction and that the case has been finally decided to come up for trial before the Sessions of Bombay High Court, on the 27th instant, the public curiosity is naturally tickled to glean the further developments in the case. Who are the legal luminaries that will shine in the case; who is the judge that would try the accused whose fates are hanging in the balance; is any legal help requisitioned from Calcutta or Madras—these are some of the questions that agitate the curious public.

PROSECUTION COUNCIL

It is undersood on reliable authority that the prosecution would be in the hands of Mr. J. B. Kanga, Advocate General, assisted by Mr. Kenneth Kemp who prosecuted the accused in the Magistrate's Court. Mr. K. F. Nariman, it is learnt, is authorised by the Advocate General to watch the case in the High Court on behalf of Mumtaz Begum. As for counsel for the accused no finality has yet been reached. It is rumoured that Mr. M. K. Azad, Bar-at-Law, was approached to defend Shafi Ahmed, accused No. 1, but Mr. Azad has declined to do so. Negotiations are in progress to get Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Bar-at-Law, to defend Shafi Ahmed and it is believed that Mr. Jinnah will accept the brief. Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta Bar-at-Law from Calcutta has been briefed for the defence of Sardar Phanse, accused No. 9, while Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Bar-at-Law would probably defend the rest of the accused (Nos. 2 to 8).

SPECIAL SESSIONS

The case would be tried in a special sessions, and it is likely that Hon. Mr. Justice Crump would preside over the sessions.

DUTY ON TEA.

ABOLISHED BY IRISH FREE STATE.

LONDON, Apl. 22.

The Irish Free State has abolished the duty on tea.—Reuter.

WIRELESS BROADCASTING.

APPLICATION FOR STARTING COMPANY

SIMLA, Apl. 22.

A communique states:—

With reference to the press communique dated 27th March 1925 on the subject of wireless broadcasting in India and Burma applications for permission to establish a wireless broadcasting company in India will be received by the Director General Posts and Telegraphs (wireless branch) Simla, up to 31st August 1925. Terms and conditions under which a license will be granted were specified in the press communique referred to above. Applications for a separate company for Burma will also be considered, if received by 31st August.—A. P.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT RANGOON.

RANGOON, April 21.

A disastrous fire broke out in the Ahlone quarter in the early hours of this morning. 18 dwelling houses were entirely destroyed, the loss being estimated approximately at Rs. 48,000. All the houses destroyed were single-toried, owned by Burmans and about 400 poeple were rendered homeless. The cause of the fire is not known.—A. P.

A BUSY DAY FOR PRINCE.

LAGOS, April 21.

The Prince of Wales, who did not miss the dance at the ball yesterday evening, to-day laid the foundation stone of the new Cathedral, reviewed several thousand school children, played polo in the afternoon and attended the dance at Government House in the evening.—Reuter's Special.

Lagos April 22.—The Prince of Wales left here on board H. M. S. the "Repulse" at nine this morning. Large crowds gave him an enthusiastic send-off.

N. W. RLY. STRIKE.

20,000 MEN LOCKED OUT.

CABINMEN ALSO JOIN.

LAHORE, Apl. 22.

There is no change in the strike situation on the North Western Railway except that a few cabinmen have left work at Lahore.

Mr. Hall, president of the Railway Union in the course of a statement to the press says:—More than 20,000 men are already locked out. The Union Executive endeavoured to localise the strike to Rawalpindi, but the railway officials refused to negotiate and the strike spread elsewhere. It will not stop now until the railway train service is disorganised.

In a statement issued this evening the Agent, N. W. Railway says:—

There are clear indications that a large proportion have absented themselves not on account of any grievance, real or supposed, but because they have been prevented from going to work through intensive intimidation and picketting. Arrangements have been made for affording protection against intimidation. Yesterday, a loyal workor returning from work was beaten to such an extent that it is not certain whether he will survive. At Khanewal the absentees have on receipt of notice, surrendered their quarters to Railway. At Lahore station last night, some cabinmen and other minor staff left duty; but they were promptly replaced. No mail, passenger or goods services has been curtailed though trains have been in some cases delayed, but not to any serious extent.—A. P.

TRADE SLUMP IN BRITAIN.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC AFFECTED.

LEAFIELD, April 21.

British Railway Companies are feeling seriously the effects of the trade slump. The Great Western and the London and North-eastern lines have already announced that they will be obliged to cut down their working costs, by putting their men on short-time, or even reducing their staffs, and it is known that other great lines are considering the making of similar economies. Railway experts explain that, on every railway, traffic returns are down, but this is especially so in the case of those carrying coal and minerals such as the Great Western and London and North-eastern. Coincident with the slump in the coal traffic is the decrease in the transport of iron, steel and other heavy goods which have close relation to coal. Four big railway groups had, last year, to take money from the reserve funds in order to pay the same dividends as the year before. It is added that a new factor which affects the railway traffic is the greatly increased road motor competition. Omnibuses are carrying passengers longer distances than ever before, and the amount of goods being taken by road has grown tremendously.—B.O.W.

WILL SIR GEORGE SUCCEED LORD ALLENBY?

NO DECISION YET.

LONDON, April 21.

In connection with the report that Sir George Lloyd will succeed Lord Allenby, Reuter understands that the British Government has not yet decided with regard to Lord Allenby's successor.—Reuter.

ELECTION SPEECHES AND BROADCASTING

PRIVILEGE DENIED TO GERMAN COMMUNIST.

BERLIN, April 22.

The election speeches of Dr. Marx and Von Hindenburg will be broadcast by wireless on the 24th April. The application of the Communist candidate, Thaelmann, for similar privilege has been refused by the Minister of Interior on the ground that the Communist Party is unable to comply with the condition that the parties supporting candidates do not strive to alter the constitution.—Reuter.

A TRAIN COLLISION.

2 MEN KILLED: 4 INJURED.

Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Bhojudih, B. N. Railway wires under date 22nd April:—

At about 3/4 hours on the 21st April while Kargari Pilot was being admitted into the G. I. P. Railway Kargali colliery siding at mile 227/15 the train collided with 2 empty wagons with the result that two men were killed and 4 seriously injured. The injured persons were removed to the G. I. P. Railway hospital for treatment.—A. P.

JAPANESE FREIGHT VESSEL FOUNDERS.

48 CREW LOST.

THOUSANDS WITNESS HORRFIYING SCENE.

NEW YORK, April 21.

"Regret I am unable to save lives" says a tragic radio from the captain of the White Star Liner "Homeric" who was bound for New York and changed her course in response to the S.O.S. of the Japanese freight vessel "Raifuku Maru" who foundered in heavy seas with her life-boats smashed off the coast of Nova Scotia. The "Homeric" covered at fullspeed intervening 78 miles, but was too late to rescue any of the 48 crew whose survival is hopeless in mountainous seas.—Reuter.

THE END.

HORRIFYING SCENE.

NEW YORK, April 22.

The "Raifuku Maru" lay wallowing in huge seas under the eyes of thousands of horrified spectators in the liners "Tuscania" and "Homeric" which stood by helplessly. The striken ship at last, ended up by plunging the bows foremost beneath the waves.—Reuter.

DR. P.C.G. ROY'S CONVICTION.

APPLICATION FOR BAIL.

CALCUTTA, April 21.

Dr. Pratap Chandra Guha Roy Swarajist, who was convicted this morning by the Additional Magistrate of Alipur, filed an application for bail at the High Court before the Chief Justice and Justice Paton. Counsel for petitioner stated that he was a respectable gentleman. He was convicted of sedition in connection with a speech made by him in Bengali some time ago and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default to undergo six months' simple imprisonment. This application was made pending the filing of an application on behalf of the petitioner. In reply to their Lordships, Counsel said that notice of the application had not been given to the Crown. Their Lordships directed that the notice of bail application should be served on the Crown and that the application would be heard to-morrow (Wednesday) morning.—A. P.

BAIL GRANTED.

CALCUTTA, April 22.

A bail application on behalf of Dr. Protap Chunder Guha Roy (Swarajist) was renewed at the High Court to-day before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Panton. The petitioner was convicted by the Additional District Magistrate of Alipur on charge of sedition in connection with a speech he had delivered at Lytton Park in November last and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000. Their Lordships admitted the appeal and granted bail on the petitioner giving an undertaking that pending the hearing of the appeal he would not make any speech anywhere.—A. P.

BENGAL MUNICIPALITIES.

GOVT. SUGGESTS MORE TAXATION.

CALCUTTA, April 22.

The Government resolution on the working of the municipalities, except Calcutta, during the last year points out that the general elections were hotly contested. In the majority of cases these contests, while indicating that keener interest is being taken in the elections generally may, to a certain extent, be attributed to the excitement caused by the Swarajist attempts to capture the local bodies. The resolution speaks of the pressing need for speedy disposal of election disputes by special tribunals. The progress made in the improvement of urban sanitation and water supply is satisfactory. Financial difficulties are at the root of civic problems in the presidency and many municipalities are too poor to be able to afford an up-to-date administration. Unless, therefore, the municipalities are prepared to strengthen their financial position by the raising of taxation, which is now extremely low, it is apparent that no great amelioration of the condition of civic life can be effected. In some towns additional means may be found by the substitution of a rate on holdings for tax on persons. The utilisation of trenching grounds for cultivation and grazing purposes is a source of income which might well be developed.—A.P.

U. P. DIST BOARDS CONFERENCE.

ALLAHABAD, April 22.

The Provincial District Boards Conference will be held here on the 24th and 25th May. One of the chief matters to be discussed will be Kichlu Report on Primary Education and the possibility of he Bill empowering the District Boards to make Primary Education compulsory within their areas being introduced in the next sessions of the Provincial Legislative Council.—A. P.

OUR HEAVEN-SENT RULERS.

WHO BREAKS UP FAMILY LIFE?

Under the above heading Mr. Henry W. Nevinson writes in the "New Leader":—

Let us suppose that a great war is raging. It is the most terrible war that the human race has almost ever known. Some of the most powerful and most civilised nations in the world are closely engaged.

The newspapers of one nation alone publish every day lists of 2,000 or 3,000 deaths and other "casualties" on the field. All the countries are plunged in mourning, for there is hardly a home in which one is not dead. And it is the young men who are thus being sacrificed—the young brothers, the young lovers, the young husbands, men just entering upon the fullness of life, just at the age when men are most valuable and most beloved.

The war is at crisis. Victory swings this way that, and the issue is still beyond the power of prophecy. One of the belligerent nations, unaccustomed to peril, and proud of her high traditions on sea and land, is hard pressed. Her people are beginning to suffer as they have never suffered for centuries past. Her lifeblood is being drained from her fields and her workshops. Her wealth is being poured out by millions after millions in desperate efforts to beat down an enemy of almost irresistible strength and skill. The enemy's guns are heard without ceasing far over the limits of her shores. In the midst of sorrow and loss and apprehension, the thoughts and energies of all her people are strained for one single and united purpose—the simple and necessary purpose of survival.

At the head of one great department organized for war stands a General of the highest position and recognised capacity. On his decisions may depend the lives of hundreds of thousands, even of millions, of men. His task is almost overwhelming, if ever a man was devoted to his duty with but he performs it with success. Surely singleness of heart, it is he. One might imagine him standing there four-square to every wind of passion intrigue, or self-seeking. He is honoured of all. Army and citizens, are amazed at his energy and his skill. There, surely is a patriot toiling day and night for the sole glory and salvation of his country. No praise is too high for him. Every honour shall be his. To every rank in his profession he shall be elevated, and at his death the mourning nation shall display their admiring gratitude with a public funeral superb in austere grandeur.

But what if, after all this noble and conspecuous figure has been betraying his country in a manner almost inconceivably base? What if he has been appointing officers to a succession of high positions, not for their native and inherent worth, not for their genius or military capacity, not even for their seniority of their record in past wars, but for very different reasons—reasons which have no immediate connection with military conduct? What if he has cast his eyes on the attractive wife of a subordinate officer, and has not indeed followed a scriptural example by sending that officer to death at the front, but has elevated him from one post to another—safe, comfortable, and lucrative posts—just in order to persuade the wife to comply with his desires? And if, with the husband's tacit assent, the wife agrees "to pay the price," knowing the object of the transaction full well, what are we to say of the General then? What of the "High Society" in which all three parties move?

We have assumed the case to occur, in the middle of a great and terrible war, when the country is full of sorrow, misery, and desperate endeavour. Yet at such a crisis that officer finds himself raised step by step to positions of influence and profit. He is even elevated to a place on the Supreme War Council, and for all we know the General's action may have contributed to the death of hundreds or thousands who were fighting in defence of their common country on the field. To the General that possibility suggests no scruple. The lives of men do not weigh against his desire for one pretty woman. It is not a case of "All Lost for Love." It is a case of uncalculated numbers of other people lost for his night's pleasure.

What enjoyment the husband would gain from his increasiingly lucrative positions in such a case it might be interesting to imagine. Would he write to his wife: "I am sure it is best and it is the only way to get on"? Would he write to her "Tell X." (the General we have imagined) "I am being careful of my health, and if I can be out in front here for a bit they will be more likely to be more kind later when I want cover"? Yes, apparently that is the sort of thing that sort of man would write to the wife whose charms had won him military promotion.

Now, if such a case of lewd and grasping treachery to the country in war time happened in our midst, what ought the working people to think? To lust and greed many of their number, many of their sons, brothers, lovers, and husbands might have been sacrificed. We have assumed that the three main actors in the case belong to the kind of Society that spends thousands a year and intemarries with Lords and Ladies—the kind of Society that goes about the country bewailing the low tone and dubious morality of the working people—the kind of Society that, in election time, denounces Socialists for their intention of "breaking up family life", and implores women voters to reflect that "Communism destroys marriage."

I know a good many Socialists and a few Communists, but I doubt if among the whole pack of working people who count as Socialists or as Communists you would find a single man or woman who would play the parts in the case that I have imagined. It is not among working people, whether Socialists or not, that one man, in hopes of getting "a step up," allows his wife to give herself to the boss, or that the boss proposes such a bargain, or that a woman is willing "to pay the price." For that kind of mutual arrangement (and in the midst of a war) one must rout among the classes who are born to live at ease, and regard themselves as rulers by divine right—right of what? Hardly of brains, hardly of conduct, hardly of loyal service to the country.

We have heard of the day "When the last grim joke is entered in the big black Book of Jobs," and many of us have known shameful jobs enough. But in all my long experience I have not known a job quite so black as this, and yet the suspicion grows that it may not stand alone. You remember the story of the "The Diamond Necklace"? You will find it told by Carlyle, for the French Revolution followed close upon its shame, and the Society in which that drama was enacted did not long retain their enviable lot.

"THESE SCANDALOUS QUARRELS!"

JUDGE'S STRICTURES AGAINST POLICE OFFICERS.

ALLAHABAD, April 22.

Mr. D. C. Hunter, Sessions Judge of Allahabad, in deciding a criminal appeal from an order of the lower court under section 107 Criminal Procedure Code binding down Mrs. Barrett, wife of police inspector, to keep peace on a complaint from Inspector Thompson made some strong remarks on the applicability of the section to such cases. The Judge said: This is a case which should never have come into a court at all. It appears the children of Inspector Thompson and Inspector Barrett have quarrelled and have assaulted each other at various times. Apparently Inspector Thompson is incapable of keeping his family under proper discipline and Inspector Barrett appears equally incapable of keeping his family under proper discipline. In fact these officers so far from attempting to exercise proper authority over their wives and children appear to have been foolish enough to take up their quarrels. These scandalous quarrels between these two officers appear to have been publicly known in the police lines and constables and persons of still lower position have actually been brought forward as witnesses to the gravest detriment of good discipline.

In allowing the appeal and setting aside the order passed by the lower court on Mrs. Barrett the judge remarked: The proper remedy is obviously departmental action and a matter of this kind should not come into the court. Section 107 C. P. C. is not intended to deal with ill-disciplined children and foolish and ill balanced mothers.—A.P.

TAXATION ENQUIRY.

MADRAS, April 21.

Dewan Bahadur J. Venkatramayana, Inspector-General of Registration, was the next witness. He said that registration fees should be so regulated as not to exceed reasonable limits the sum being regarded not as tax expected to yield the surplus to the Government but as remuneration for services rendered. Witness was examined at length on his written evidence.

C. Gopal Menon of the Southern Indian Chamber of Commerce was examined after lunch for over three hours. He said that in order to remedy the defects of the present system of obtaining agricultural statistics work should be taken out from the subordinate revenue officials and entrusted to the Department of Statistics in all provincial governments with special trained itinerant staff. He emphasised the ability to pay as the best test for taxation and said that the capacity to pay tax alone should not be taken as basis for franchise. Regarding Income Tax he preferred the present scheme of gradation. He was against the removal of exemption of incomes derived from agriculture as also reduction in limit. Witness was of opinion that the Super-Tax might be abolished and the rate on higher incomes where Super-Tax was now imposed might be increased. Witness favoured ad valorem export duty for revenue purposes in case of oilseeds, tobacco and increased export duty on tea and coffee. He agreed to the imposition of Inheritance Duty which should be a graduated and progressive rate increasing with the number of times the taxed property changed hands by inheritance.

The Committee then rose for the day and will re-assemble to-morrow.—A. P.

TREATMENT OF AKALIS IN NABHA JAILS.

LEADER'S TO SUBMIT ALLEGATIONS TO HOME GOVT.

AMRITSAR, April 22.

It is understood that some Akali leaders have prepared a detailed statement about their version of the alleged harsh treatment meted out to the Akali prisoners in the Nabha Jails, for the use of the members of the Legislative Assembly. More than fifty Indian members have already prepared a lengthy statement to the same effect which they propose to present to the Home Government through the Government ernment of India. The Shiromani Gurdwara Parbhandhak Committee has already wired to His Excellency the Viceroy for instituting an inquiry into their allegations.—A.P.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(Continued from page 6.)

that last year?" I shall take from the official report what followed:

Mr. Jinnah: My friend, Pandit Motilal Nehru says that we did that last year. Sir, his question is perfectly pertinent and my answer is this. Supposing we thought that we were wrong last time, are we going to commit the same mistake again? (Hear, hear and laughter.) I think, we all make mistakes, including my friend, Pandit Motilal Nehu. I am humble enough to admit here and proclaim it that I make mistakes. (Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. "This might be another.")

Mr. Jinnah: This might be another but Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has never made a mistake in his life time and I think he ought to be exported to a higher, place.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta: "And you to a lower one."

After his honest admission came the quintessence of "historical, constitutional and logical" research rolled into one pregnant passage thus reported in the Indian "Hansard:" "We find that it would not be the proper course to refuse supplies, first of all on the ground that if we adopt this policy—I do not say that the people are not entitled to adopt that policy—we must carry that policy out to its logical conclusion, and I Sir, standing here with all the responsibility that I have to face say that we are not in a position at present to carry out that policy to its logical consequence.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar: "Were you last year?"

Mr. Jinnah: "You were not and therefore you made a mistake."

Mr. Jinnah's Pluck.

But Mr. Jinnah is never at the end of his resources. Seeing that the awkward "mistake" he committed last year was coming in his way at every step he turned his attention to Mr. Patel the *bete noir* of the Government benches in the hope of enlisting sympathy from that quarter. He said, "If I may quote the words of no less a person than Mr. Patel who occupies a place only second (a voice: "if second") to Pandit Motilal Nehru in the Swaraj Party, he said "we will go out into the country and start a campaign of non-payment of taxes. That was one of the logical consequences. (An honourable member: Did he say that?) "Yes. He did say that. I standing here at present am unable to endorse this policy." The very positive statement "yes he did say that" is entirely wrong and misleading as will be seen later on. It furnishes only one of the many examples of the special polemic of Mr. Jinnah which deserve special notice. After a futile attempt to answer other interruptions, Mr. Jinnah sought refuge under another Government stunt and talked of the resolution to separate the Railway from the General Finance as a "convention" and finally played the part of the Good Samaritan to Sir Charles Innes who had failed to make any impression on the House. He said, "I entirely agree that there are innumerable grievances; in fact, the grievances, have accumulated, as Pandit Motilal Nehru himself pointed out. They have accumulated for more than a quarter of a century.

A voice: "For more than three-quarters of a century."

Now what is the good, Sir, of raking up that old history, bare as it is? Now give the Hon. Sir Charles Innes or his successor a chance under this convention and then let us see and then apply your spur."

A voice: "Mercilessly."

Mr. Jinnah: "As mercilessly as you can."

Mr. Ranga Iyer: "Grievance before supplies. Apply the spur mercilessly before the supplies."

Mr. Jinnah:—"Give Sir Charles Innes a chance and the apply your spur mercilessly. If you can do that I shall be with you. Please drop your phraseology "grievances before supplies' "

A voice:—"Why?"

Mr. Jinnah:—"Because you don't agree to give a chance under this convention and that is why I don't agree with you."

Mr. Jamnadas M Metha:—"Have you no grievances?

Mr. Jinnah:—"I admit we have grievances, innumerable grievances. But I am not in a position to stand up here and approve of the policy of refusing supplies."

Here we have the true definition of "political sagacity". It has nothing to do with either politics or sagacity and means only a constitutional dislike of the phrase "grievances before supplies". Drop it and Mr. Jinnah is ready to go with you the whole hog, because he believes in the innumerable grievances the country groans under. This is how "political sagacity" came to possess Mr. Jinnah and his party and my motion to reject the grant to the Railway Board was defeated by 41 to 66, the Independents voting solid against it.

Then we came to the cuts on the merits. Some of these were carried and others defeated. Among those defeated was one moved by Mr. Kasturbhai, an Independent who had the rare privilege of seeing his victory converted into defeat by the defection of 8 members of his own party, while the Swarajists stood by him to a man. The voting was 50 to 54. Had the eight Independents voted with Mr. Kasturbhai the result would have been a decisive victory by 58 to 46. But this was comparatively a small sacrifice on the altar of "political sagacity." We next come to the general Budget which will be dealt with in the next article.

BEIGHTON HOCKEY.

CALCUTTA, Apl. 22.

Three matches were played this afternoon in connection with third round of Beighton Hockey Tournament. The following were the results:—

Lucknow Revers beat Lilooah by two goals to nil; Jamalpur beat Mahomedan Sporting by two goals to one and Rangers beat Customs Recreation by two goals to nil.—A. P.

COOCH BEHAR DIVORCE CASE.

PETITIONER'S CASE CLOSED.

CALCUTTA, April 21.

The hearing of what is known as the Cooch Behar divorce case was resumed at the High Court today before Justice Gregory when Princess Isharani Debi who is seeking divorce from her husband Prince Victor Nityendra Narain of Cooch Behar on grounds of cruelty and misconduct was further cross-examined. She stated that in the middle of March 1923 a dispute arose in respect of a diamond necklace. The Dowager Maharani claimed that necklace and the witness claimed it to be hers.

Counsel: You consulted Mr. Profulla Chackraburty, a member of the Calcutta Bar, with regard to the question of taking a divorce? Is it possible for me at this distance of time to recollect and think about everything I consulted him about?

Counsel: But you made over papers to him?—He called at my place and looked at some private papers belonging to me.

Counsel: One of the matters about which you consulted him was the question of a divorce?—I may have communicated to him the fact that Prince Victor was desirous of having a divorce.

Counsel: It is you who contemplated filing a petition for divorce?—Yes; but after my sons were taken away.

In re-examination the Princess said Mr. Profulla Charkraverty was not related to her. He was Prince Victor's friend. In view of the fact that there was absolutely no one else present at any interview she had with Mr. Profulla Chakraverty, she could not say how any matter at all could have leaked out without Mr. Chakraverty betraying the confidence she had reposed in him. She did not authorise Mr. Charkraverty to write any letter to Prince Victor with regard to her concerns.

Mr. J. C. Gupta, Barrister, a Judge of the Calcutta Small Causes Court and a relative of the petitioner deposed that a settlement between the parties was made in March 1924 in his presence. The settlement was that the parties were to live apart for the rest of their lives.

This closed the petitioner's case.

Prince Victor Narain was then called. He said he was 37 years of age. He was a subject of the Maharaja of Cooch Behar and his only home was at Cooch Behar. In 1923 he had certain differences with his wife and in February 1924 the differences came to a head. His wife's father came to Calcutta from Nagpur and they had an informal talk, but no arrangement was made. They came to a decision that for the next few months they should live apart but no conclusion was come to whether they should be permanent or temporary. The only object was to see if this temporary separation worked satisfactorily and the question of final separation would have come later.

The Court then rose.—A. P.

DEFENCE ARGUMENT.

CALCUTTA, April 22.

At the High Court to-day before Mr. Justice Gregory, Prince Victor Narain of Cooch Behar was cross-examined on the question of jurisdiction in connection with the suit for divorce brought against him by his wife Princess Isharani Nirupama Debi The prince said he was bound to attend the State Council meetings in his official capacity whether they were held at Cooch Behar or Calcutta or Darjeeling. He had a house at Ranchi and had not sold it. He hired a flat in Harrington Mansions for his sister and after she had left he occupied it for a short time. He went to Darjeeling with his sick child. His wife was in Calcutta from March to August 1924. He was not a British subject.

Princess Sudhira Mandir, the sister of Prince Victor, deposed that in February 1914 she married an Englishman. In September 1922 she was living at Great Eastern Hotel. Her husband was then in England, but was expected here on December 7. At her request Prince Victor engaged a flat in Harrington Mansions for her. Prince Victor took it in his name and paid rent as he owed her money. The rent used to be deducted from the amount Prince Victor owed her. This concluded the evidence.

THE TWO QUESTIONS.

Counsel on behalf of the Prince, addressing the court, said that the two questions to be decided were those of jurisdiction and domicile. It had been proved that the respondent was not a British subject, that his domicile was in a foreign state, Cooch Behar, and that having regard to the marriage of the petitioner and respondent, the domicile of the petitioner was also the domicile of the respondent. There was no doubt that the permanent home of the respondent was at Cooch Behar. An appeal had been made as to where this lady was to get relief. Assuming that some court in India had jurisdition this lady could have filed a petition in the district court of Ranchi or in the Patna High Court. It had been stated that on August 26th 1924 when the petition was filed the respondent resided at Darjeeling. But facts were that on 12th August he came to Calcutta and took his sick children to Darjeeling in order to take them to Cooch Behar. A stay of three weeks at Darjeeling did not constitute residence within the meaning of the Divorce Act.

Counsel had not concluded when the court rose.—A. P.

Official and Personal

Maymayo, April 21.—His Excellency the Governor and party arrived here yesterday.—A.P.

The "Leader" learns that Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra of Lucknow is likely to be appointed one of the Judges of the Chief Court of Oudh.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE.

MR. C. W. DUNN'S EVIDENCE.

RANGOON, April 21.

When the Indian Economic Enquiry Committee resumed sitting this morning Mr. C. W. Dunn was first examined. He said compilation of statistics of the production of fisheries was not practicable. He was against any general economic survey and he thought it would be better to use all resources in improving statistics of limited scope which would have immediate practical effect, such as in improving revenue assessments or in dealing with wages disputes than to attempt a complete census of wages. Enquiry as to indebtedness was a very costly undertaking and was not practicable. The witness said the questionnaire implied that the enquiry would be comprehensive, expensive and academic. He said people were not interested and general education of people and officials was less advanced and there was no demand for it specially in this country which was proved by absence of non-official witnesses to give evidence before the Committee.

The second witness Mr. J. J. Benausen, in charge of Cottage industries, examined said the three main cottage industries of Burma were lacquer, pottery and weaving. It was not likely that they would obtain reliable data as to production of all cottage industries of the province. He said a great part of the population for the greater part of the year was engaged in agriculture and cottage industries in many cases were a subsidiary occupation. The Burman was generally more versatile than the Indian, presumably through force of circumstances and so to eke out a living, the cultivator was compelled to turn his hand to some other occupation. Mr. Benausen was not in favour of an economic enquiry into all the industries as the figures obtained would not be reliable. Intensive study, personal observation and independent verification of the information elicited seemed the best method of obtaining reliable data The witness thought it was advisable not to undertake an enquiry as to the wealth of people while indebtedness statistics might be possible and practicable.

EVIDENCE OF MR. S. A. SMYTH.

After lunch Mr. S. A. Smyth, Financial Commissioner, was examined. He stated that so far as the agricultural community was concerned the first step in an economic enquiry, was the division of the province into tracts of which agricultural conditions would be more or less uniform. The second step was to divide the agricultural population in each tract into classes which was a matter of difficulty and the next step was to determine what statistics in regard to each class were theoretically necessary for estimating the economic condition of that class and further to determine how far these theoretically necessary statistics could be obtained. Continuing the witness said the net wealth of the cultivator was his gross ostensible wealth less his permanent indebtedness which must be distinguished from temporary indebtedness. The only detained information regarding indebtedness now obtainable was contained in Settlement Reports. The witness said the only way of collecting information, whether initially or periodically, regarding indebtedness was by special intensive enquiries and even with such enquiries the information obtained would not be very reliable or complete. In connection with this sort of enquiry the witness thought some account should be taken of the element of effort which might be gauged in respect of each class by statistics showing constancy of employment and hours of labour generally. In making an economic enquiry in regard to a country like Burma, Mr. Smyth thought it was important to realise that anything in the nature of continuous detailed information in regard to the whole population was utterly out of the question. The only practical plan was to select a few typical class, the economic condition of which governed the economic condition of the whole population and to record in regard to each of these classes only those key statistics which governed the economic condition of that class.

The last witness was Mr. James Mackenna, Finance Member, who was examined 'in camera' after which the committee adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

(Continued from Column 6.)

and conditions should counteract what Siir Hubert calls "a bastard imitation of fine art" and thus held to maintain the "basic tradition of common art."

"Unnecessary" Undertaking.

The answers to the following queries, during the last sessions of the Council of State, by Mr. Pheroze Sethna illustrate the light-hearted manner in which the officials who control our demands end by suppressing them. Mr. Sethna asked for the names "of sub-contractors who have supplied the following items for various buildings in the New Delhi; (1) furniture (ii) electrical fittings (iii) door handles hinges and other brass; (iv) iron or steel work; (v) and (b) what percentage of the total quntity was of Indian origin, i.e. manufactured in this country?" Mr. Ley began by saying that the information was "not available". It would, he said, "involve an expenditure of time and labour which Government consider it unnecessary to undertake." Cement and steel may be left safe in the hands of 'industry'. But one would like to know whether the furniture that "is being and will be made in India" is to be of Indian designs entrusted to Indian craftsmen and designers. M. Ley appears to take for granted that high grade door and window fittings should be "imported". Why? Is that, moreover the reason why "Government" consider it an unnecessary undertaking" to apply the information to Mr. Sethna?

ART HORIZON.

THE SUPREME EFFORT.

"Introduce", said Lala Lajpatrai at the Mahasabha, "joy into the lives of their children and young men and women". Fill them, he added, with hope. Lalaji has shown the importance, however indirectly, of art. His feelings would find immediate response from all those conscious of the great mission of art. This is how an artist recognises the need and responds to the great urge of life. "We are", remarked Abnindranath Tagore during a recent conversation, "never glad—there is no smile in India—the children do not play in the streets; they do not even smile." "Is it", he was asked, "necessary to have art?" "We can't", he replied, "live without it. The race would go back to barbarism and life would be more and more dull and barren every day." Lalaji and Abnindranath Tagore both feel the nation's need. Lalaji expresses the desire. Abnindranath expresses the desire and suggests the means. The supreme effort for joy in national life which Lalaji would require could, says Abnindranath, most effectively be sustained by art. That is the mission of art. But the mission is generally unrecognised. And the intellectuals fine no impetus to assert the place of art in national life. A civilization preoccupied with facts has no inclination for an estimate of their values, much less the determination to re-adjust or recreate them. The hopeless surrender to the mechanics of life has brought them to the fatalism characteristic of the age and deprived them of the sense of direction. There is despair in their existence, not joy in their life. It is a natural consequence of the nation's neglect of art.

Festivals.

Lala Lajpatrai would like to see improvement in the celebration of popular festivals. Popular festivals, pageants and processions have lost significance for those who have exchanged them for the boredom of the colourless academic life. Popular festivals are at present apparently segregrated from national life not because they have lost their national significance but because those who have accepted leadership have made no effort to come in contact with or understand the requirements of popular life. A book like Mr. Rigvedi's "History of Aryan Festivals", published by the Gujarat Puratatava Mandir, would afford, no doubt, some guidance. But it should be followed up by organised effort's which would revitalise the decaying festivals. Mr. Rigvedi's histoic analysis and his suggestions are useful. But they will not be popularly attractive unless some imaginative treatment is adopted to interpret them. Popular festivals, pageants and processions deprived of their spectacular elements would be deprived of their function. The artist must be, once more, inivited to assist the scholar and the social reformer, the priest as well as the statesman.

Common Art.

The festivals thus revitalised would supply the inspiration that would rescue art from the position of a luxury. Art would be once again, as it should be, a common necessity in the life of the nation. Sir Hurbert L. Smith's new book 'the Economic Laws of Art Production", is an "Essay towards the Construction of a Missing Chapter of Economics" Few even of those who regard themselves as enlightened have been conscious that Sir Hubert's conclusion is:—From the analysis of great art movements—no less than from our examination of the conditions of present day art, we are led to the conclusion that our immediate task is to end the present anarchy by substituting not a bastard imitation of fine art, but a firm basic tradition of common art." Sir Hubert's conclusion is a warning to those in this country whose superficial enthusiasm for Indian art traditions have left them no time to understand their true implications whose rigid distinctions, imported from the West, between "fine" and "applied" art have allowed them to forget the conditions of common art. The basic tradition offered to them by their artistic heritage has not been utilised for the evolution of a common art. Their failure to grasp the elements in popular life which constitute the dynamic motives of a common art is evident in the cribbed range both of their conceptions and their applications of Indian art.

Prize of Delhi.

Few of these have ever cared to rescue the disappearing distinctive national designs in the art-crafts. Few would care to understand the logic in the sculpture we have inherited from the past. We have not even begun to get annoyed by the bankruptcy of designs in the modern buildings which disfigure our town, we who possess architectural traditions infinitely rich and distinct and unique in their vitality. We have remained indifferent because we have been content to remain ignorant of the conditions and motives necessary for the evolution of a common art. The Prize of Delhi is an attempt to provide the means and the methods necessary for ensuring those conditions.

The Scheme.

It "suggests the institution at an early date of a system of scholarships by means of which selected students in painting, sculpture, architecture and the art-crafts from the different provinces in the country could prosecute under the supervision of their own masters their post-graduate courses of study at Delhi as a central place."

Common Inspiration.

The artists will find "not only their place and relation in artistic activities which stir the nation but also their common inspiration out of their common life, problems, facilities and opportunities". The common inspiration arising out of the common life

(Continued in Col. 5.)

MEDICAL RELIEF LEAGUE.

Photo by N. M. Kirtikar.

Group-photo of the annual gathering of the Medical Relief League, Bombay, held on Saturday last under the chairmanship of the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.

A MADRAS GARDEN PARTY.

Press Photo Bureau.

The Hon. Sir Mahomed Habibullah Sahib Bahadur, Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, who is now on a short visit to Madras was entertained at a Garden Party given by the members of the Madras United Club, the premier Indian Cricket Club of the City, on the 17th inst. Sir Mahomed, who is the President of the Club, is seen seated fifth from the left.

SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER.

THE AFRIKAANDER MOVEMENT.

AN APPEAL TO INDIAN JEWS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

JOHANNESBURG, March 28.

The Nationalist Government of the Union of South Africa has now, it seems, decided to pursue a course so as to give the Union a nationality of its own, with a national flag and a national language, i.e. Dutch. Dutch has been the official language of two of the provinces of the Union, the other being English. The *Gazette* is always published in both the official languages. The only line in which Dutch is not mostly used is the commercial line. There has been a movement on foot in Capetown led by Mrs. Malan, the mother of the Minister of the Interior, to force the commercial community of South Africa to use Afrikaans (Dutch) in order that the Dutch may become the "lingua franca" of South Africa. The Dutch population of South Africa, whatever their political opinions may be, have an overwhelming regard for their mother-tongue which holds the dearest place in their hearts. Their ideal patriotism, they themselves say, is solely due to their love for their mother-tongue. When I think deeply over the matter I find that the crying need for India is a love for the mother-tongue. How far the love of the Dutch people for their mother-tongue extends will be seen from Mrs. Malan's speech which I quote here and which is in the form of an ultimatum to the English-speaking commercial community:

"She said that women generally lost patience when they found that it was so difficult to transact their business in Afrikaans and accordingly lapsed into English. So long as they did that, they would never bring about reform. What they should do was to call the manager and tell him that they wished to be served in their own language, and if he could not provide for that, they would have to withdraw their custom."

"What an excellent plan to popularize Dutch and consequently to enforce jobs in the commercial community for their brothers and sistes!

"WORLD MENACE OF INDIA."

While the Government of the Union is ready preparing an anti-Asiatic Bill, some selfish Whites of South Africa are carrying on a mischievous propaganda in the Press to lower the Asiatic prestige and to create such an atmosphere, before the Boll is introduced into Parliament as to convince the Whites of South Africa of the so-called and exaggerated "Asiatic menace." The following speech from the lips of an eminent Nationalist Dr. Moll, ex-Secretary of the Nationalist Party, will convince the readers of "The Chronicle" of its exaggeration and absurdity:

"All over the world the White races are fighting against the Asiatic menace. Australia, Canada and the United States have closed their doors to the Asiatics and it is for South Africa not to forget its duty towards its future children.

"The Asiatic peril confronts the civilised races of the world and is world-wide in its scope and startling in its menace."

What a perversion of the truth! South Africa has already closed her doors to Asiatics and they are not the menace to Europe and other White countries, but the reverse is the truth, because all over the world, the Whites are exploiting the Asiatics whose status, inspite of their diligence and nobility, has been reduced by the same so-called civilised nations, to that of the "hewers of wood and drawers of water."

In the same speech Dr. Moll said, in the words of Sir Abe Bailey, "'If England interferes with this country in regard to the Asiatic problem, I will contract out of the Empire!' Sir Abe used rather roundabout way of putting it, and we can only say very clearly that if England interferes we will get out."

Dr. Moll forgets that it is only because of the protection of England that South Africa is able to carry on with impunity its racial policy against the nations of Asia, otherwise, will a free South Africa be able to stand a retaliatory attack by a powerful Asiatic nation like Japan?

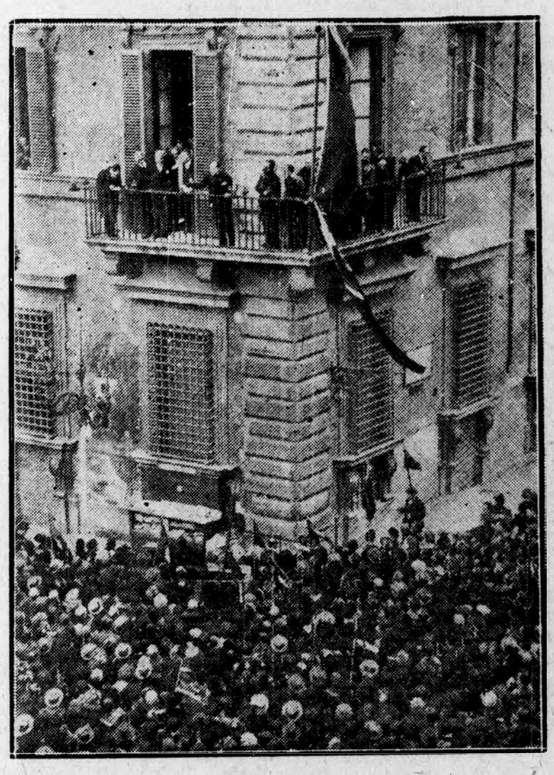
PREJUDICED PRESS.

The press of South Africa, which is controlled by a few capitalistic companies, is highly prejudiced and committed to the policy of "South Africa for the Whites." There is not a single journal in South Africa which can give the Indian point of view. There are a few papers notably the "Star" (Johannesburg), the "Natal Advertiser" (Durban) and the "Cape Argus" (Capetown) which sometimes deal with the Indian question, but they always put forth their arguments from the Imperial standpoint. The others, the "Natal Mercury,", the "Rand Daily Mail" and the "Cape Times" openly advocate kicking out the Indians from South Africa. Mischievous propaganda against Asiatics is being carried on in these papers by some irreconcilables who always cry that South Africa should be White. It is a calamity for the South African Indians that they have not a single English daily journal to combat this propaganda. Hence South African Whites are always presented with a picture of Indian life which is one-sided and highly coloured.

APPEAL TO INDIAN JEWS.

When Shrimati Sarojini Devi was here, she had, in one of her eloquent speeches, addressed an appeal to the Jews of South Africa. After reminding them of their own "oppression and repression" in their native land, she had exhorted them to side with the Indians in their struggle in South Africa and not to act as their enemies. It is also a well-known fact that she was assured of sympathy in this matter by the Jewish community of Johannesburg. It is gratifying to see that their spokesman Mr. Morris Alexander, M.L.A., never missed an opportunity to criticise the anti-Asiatic policy of the Government in and out of Parliament. But it still remains an open fact that propaganda against the Asiatic traders is mostly carried on and supported by the Jews. It was with sincere pleasure that I read in the "Chronicle" the interesting lecture of Mr. Abraham B. Salem on "What Indian can learn from the Jew" under the presidentship of our "beloved sister" Shrimati Sarojini Naidu. The Jews of India are to be congratulated on their support of the Indian National movement, but it is rather an irony of fate that their brothers in South Africa are not actuated by the same feelings towards India and Indians. Can the intelligent Jews of India not press their brothers in South Africa not to attack Indians, but to help them in their fight for the rights of citizenship? Can they not impress upon the Jews of South Africa the "keynote of the Jewish race, the self-renunciation, self-suffering and courage as exemplified in the sufferings and sacrifices of Abraham, Joseph and Moses?"

[ANNIVERSARY OF FASCISM.



Courtesy—"L'Illustration."

Sgr. Mussolini making his first appear ance in public on March 22, after several weeks of illness, and addressing "black shirts" from the balcony of the Foreign Office on the occasion of the 6th anniver sary of the foundation of Fascism.

CULTURE AND PATRIOSTISM IN ITALY

NEW FASCIST MOVEMENT.

At Bologna, that most ancient centre of learning, there has been inaugurated, with considerable ceremony and much enthusiasm, a national convention of Fascist institutions of culture. The aim of the movement which this conference represents is to develop the intellectual side of Italian life on lines of patriotism and service. With it are identified not only leaders of the Fascist party, but many of the greatest thinkers and scholars of Italy, as the present assembly at Bologna testifies.

Signor Mussolini, telegraphing to the conference, says: "To-day's ceremony has a great historical, cultural, and political importance. It denies absolutely and for always the foolish legend that Fascismo and intellectualism are incompatible. It shows that there is in fact a strict and necessary solidarity between the two."

Signor Ciarlantini, chief of the Fascist Press Department, developed, in his opening address, the thesis that Italy to-day is not the Italy of yesterday; she is now infused with the consciousness of the part she has to play in the world. It was therefore, he added, necessary that there should be centres for broadening the minds not only of the young, but of grown men and women, centres where artisan, peasant, and citizen could have an opportunity of bettering themselves intellectually for the good of themselves and of the race.

"EMIR OF KURDISTAN."

DEPORTED FROM ENGLAND.

The self-styled "Emir of Kurdistan," whom the immigration authorities refused permission to land upon his arrival at Liverpool sailed from the Mersey port in mail week on the White Star liner "Celtic" in the capacity of a deportee.

During his stay in Liverpool says the "Morning Post" the "Emir" was detained in custody by the police authorities of the city, and on Saturday he was escorted to the 'Celtic' by a member of the local detective force. He protested against being asked to travel as a third class passenger, and eventually, having paid the difference, amounting to £28, between the first and third class rates, he was provided with accommodation in the superior quarters of the liner.

He responded with alacrity to invitations by Press representatives to talk about himself, and also posed readily for the photographers, who took several pictures of him in different poses. He denied allegations which have been made concerning him to the effect that he had been, at different times of his life, a pantomime dresser in London or a pedlar of books in Chicago, while he indignantly repudiated a suggestion to the effect that he had ever been in prison.

"I am his Royal Highness the Emir of Kurdistan," he declared, before taking leave of his interviewers. "What your newspapers have said about me is all a lot of lies. I left the control of Kurdistan in the hands of my cousin while I went to America to reopen diplomatic relations with that country. I had to come away from America because of the Turkish propaganda against me. My country is at war with Turkey and my enemies caused the breakdown of negotiations."

He described his wife as Princess Dejuine. "I gave her that name when I married her," he said. "She is an American lady whom I married in Kurdistan. I have left her in America."

NARGOL CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The Board of Management of the various public Institutions in Nargol has presented a statement of their origin and working. The following are a few extracts gleaned therefrom:—

The Boys' High School was founded so late as in 1908, and the Girls' School, the Hospital, the Industrial School and the Library followed at intervals.

The Boys' High School was endowed by the Trustees of the N. M. Wadia Charitable Fund, to whom the people of Nargol are indebted for the present school building and for a cash grant in the shape of 3½ per cent. Government Paper of the value of Rs. 20,000. The school had very modest not to say discouraging beginning. In 1924, at the end of sixteen years of its existence, the number of pupils on the rolls stood at 125.

The teaching is from the elementary to the seventh or the matriculation standard and thus provides entire education locally upto the entrance examination of the Bombay University. Religious teaching is a compulsory part of the curriculum. A carpentry class has been started as an adjunct of the school in compliance with the wishes of the townspeople, who in their station in life naturally desire some form of technical education for their boys.

A capital sum of Rs. 115,000 in 3½ per cent. Government Paper has been given by an anonymous Parsi donor the income from which is at present utilized for free meals but a much larger amount is necessary.

To enable the Board to meet all requirements, an endowment fund of not less than 1,50,000 is essential. The Board are glad to state that the generous donor referred to above, who does not wish his name to be revealed, has given another sum of Rs. 23,000 in 6 per cent. Government of India Bonds as a nucleus of the endowment fund. Subscriptions from various sources have since been secured to the amount of over Rs. 30,000 also in Government Paper. With the addition of the grant of Rs. 20,000 from the Wadia Trustees already mentioned almost one half of the required amount has been realized, and the Board look to the generous citizens of Bombay for the required balance.

The founders of the Boys' School endeavoured to start a Girls' School simultaneously but the prejudices of the local population were found insurmountable at the time. As the Boys' School continued to progress favourably, there came a change in the popular sentiment and it was found possible to form a girls' school with the generous help of the late Sir Ratan Tata. He paid a visit to the town in 1913 and after personal inquiries gave a donation sufficient to cover the cost of a building for the school and for quarters for the teachers. These were completed and the school was started the same year. It has been appropriately named after the donor's mother the late Mrs. Hirabai Jamsedji Tata, an enligthened lady and an advocate of female education in her day.

The hospital also owes its existence to the munificence of the late Sir Ratan Tata, who during his visit to Nargol in 1913 was satisfied of the need for medical relief in the town. Previously the people had to resort to the Government Dispensary at Umbergaum two miles from Nargol. An intervening tidal creek made visits to the dispensary difficult at all times and often impossible for the sick and the infirm. Since the foundation of the hospital, named after Sir Ratan Tata's grand father the late Mr. N. J. Tata, has proved of immense service not only to the townspeople but also to the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages, especially during the prevalence of epidemic diseases. Last year the average number of outdoor patients relieved monthly was 11,000 of whom 600 were Parsis, 350 Hindus, and 50 Mahomedans. The proportion of indoor patients was very much smaller, as the hospital has at present accommodation for six beds only. The hospital for the past seven years has been in charge of Dr. C. M. Mehta, a graduate in Medicine of the Bombay University and a practitioner of 16 years' standing.

Rs. 300/- AS Prizes will be offered BY "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Watch for particulars ON 27th April 1925.

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

(CONTINUED FROM SATURDAY.)

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MAHATMA AT NAVSARI.

ROUSING WELCOME FROM PARSIS.

ADVICE TO GIVE UP LIQUOR TRADE.

Mahatma Gandhiji paid a visit to the town of Navsari on the 15th and 16th inst. It had been previously arranged to hold a special meeting of the Parsees on 16th inst. and the programme had been arranged accordingly, but it was later pointed out that it was the day of Avan Jashan and that the Parsees would be going to the riverside to pray, it being the one day in the Parsi calendar set apart for that purpose. Dr. Jehangir Behramji Dordi who was trying to have a special meeting for the Parsees, saw Mahatmaji on the morning of 15th inst. and asked for some other time for the meeting. Gandhiji said he would be very pleased to meet the Parsees of Navsari if a meeting could be arranged the same morning at 11 a.m. There were only two hours intervening, but Dr. Dordi engaged the Khurshed Wadi, a large hall. A public crier was sent round the Parsi localities and long before the time, the hall was filled up and there was only standing room for late comers, so great is the love and esteem in which the Mahatmaji is held by the Parsis. A very large number of Parsi ladies attended the meeting. On the arrival of Ghandhiji, Dasturji Khurshedji Behramji Sahiar, a venerable octogenarian Parsi Priest was introduced to Ghandhiji by Dr. Dordi and given a seat beside him on the platform.

MAHATMA AND PARSIS

Ghandhiji fondly recalled his intercourse with the Parsis and recalled how "Parsi Rustomji" had saved his life and stood by him at the imminent peril of his own life and property, as the Whites of Natal threatened to burn Parsi Rustomji's house unless Ghandhiji was delivered up; how he went to England with a letter of introduction to Dadabhai Naoroji who acted like a guardian angel to him, how Sir Phirozeshah Mehta taught him to come forward and take his place in the public life of the Country, how the late Sir Ratan Tata sent him Rs. 25,000 to Africa to carry on his national campaign there. With the Parsi Community he round himself tied by knots of affection and gratitude and he wished increased prosperity to the Parsis, who the more they got, the more they gave away in charities. The Parsi Community was the most charitable the face of the earth. It was the noblest trait in their character and it was specially necessary that the Parsis kept up their virtues and did not allow deterioration to set in. He said his heart bled when he saw his Parsi brothers in the liquor trade in different parts of the country. Of course it was a very difficult thing to ask them to give up the means of their livelyhood. He said his Hindu brothers who imported foreign cloth had not given up their business and consequently he could not find faults with the Parsis for engaging in the liquor trade, but still he honed they would give it up and that it would be beautiful if Navsari made a beginning.

It is this "sweet reasonableness of Ghandhiji which endears him to all of his countrymen. He also pleaded for Khaddar and again affirming his great love and admiration for the Parsis, he finished his address: He said that when Dr. Dordi came to him that morning to ask him to address the Parsis in a special meeting, he at once consented with pleasure. He was given an ovation both when entered and left the Hall. Ervad Framroze Kutar thanked the Mahatmaji on behalf of the Parsis and pronounced benedictions on him in Persian. Dr. Dordi then introduced Ervad Kutar to Ghandhiji and said he was the author, with his learned brother Mahiaiji, of a translation in Guzarati verse of the "Shah-Nameh" of Firdausi in ten volumes.

MAHATMA VISITS FIRE TEMPLE BUILDING.

Dr. Dordi secured an appointment with Ghandhiji to visit the new magnificent Fire-Temple being built in Navsari. As after consecration, no non-Parsi would be allowed to enter it, the opportunity was utilised to invite Ghandhiji, to see it. Many reverend old priests had gathered at the new building to welcome Mahatmaji who was taken over the whole building and everything was explained to him by Dr Dordi.

At the conclusion of the visit, he was garlanded by the reverend Khorshedji Sahiar.

After leaving the Fire-Temple, Mahatmaji paid a visit to Dr. Dordi's residence, and then left to attend to his other engagements.

It will be interesting to recall that Dr. Dordi conceived the idea of having the Jashan ceremony performed for Mahatma Ghandhiji when he was recovering from the operation. It was the first time that the ceremony was ever performed for a non-Parsi, and it was noteworthy that the reverend Dastur Khorshedji Sahiar gave his assent to the idea and himself attended with the whole priestly population of Navsari. This special meeting was also convened by Dr. Dordi, and if Parsi lovers of Ghandhiji in other places followed his example when he visited their towns, a strong link of love and appreciation would bind the Parsis and Hindus together.

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DRAFT GURDWARA BILL.

DETAILS OF PROVISIONS.

AMRITSAR, April 21.

The local Akali papers published the full text of the draft Gurdwara Bill which is to be moved at the forthcoming session of the Punjab Legislative Council. It is learnt that the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee supplied the text of the Bill to these papers of its own accord. The preamble states that whereas it is expedient to provide for the better administration of certain Sikh Gurdwaras and Shrines and for inquiries into matters and settlement of disputes connected therewith and whereas the previous sanction of the Governor-General has been obtained to the passing of this Act, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

It is proposed to call it the Sikh Gurdwaras and Shrines Act of 1925 repealing the one passed in 1922 with its application to the whole of the Punjab.

After giving certain definitions which includes that of a Sikh, a notified Sikh Gurudwara and a notified Sikh Shrine, which signify places of worship declared by the local Government, the Bill lays down that any Sikh having an interest in a Gurdwara may forward to the local Government a list of all immovable properties including the place of worship which the local Government will notify as a Sikh Gurdwara or Shrine and to which any other persons having an interest in the property may present an objection within 90 days specifying the grounds of his objection. A hereditary office holder or his "chela" will have the right to apply for compensation on the ground that he was been expropriated unlawfully and has suffered or will suffer pecuniary loss in consequence of such notification. Any 50 or more Sikh worshippers may present a petition to the local Government to have such a place of worship declared a Sikh Gurdwara or Shrine excluding the "Deras" and "Akharas" whose cases will be considered if the application is signed by a majority of "Udasis" or "Nirmalas." Any past or, a present hereditary office holder or any ten or more worshippers may present a petition asserting that the place should not be considered a Sikh Gurdwara.

CENTRAL BOARD.

Chapter three provides for the appointment of a tribunal of three members one of whom will be president who shall be a Judge of a High Court and the other class who will be paid by the Government and who will be empowered under the Act to dispose of such petitions as mentioned above. The hereditary office-holder or his 'chela' may present a petition of his claims for compensation to the tribunal which compensation when awarded will be paid out of the income of the Gurdwara or Shrine. The decision of the tribunal is not final, for any party may appeal to the High Court for the purpose of management. A central board shall be constituted with separate committees for every notified Gurdwara. The name of the Central Board will be decided at the first meeting with a majority of at least three-fifths of the members present. The Board will consist of one hundred and twenty members with ministers of the Durbar Sahib at Amritsar and the four Takhts as members, twelve members nominated by the States and every male Sikh of over 21 years of age will be a voter for electing the members of the Board. The Board will have its office at Amritsar with an executive committee to be elected annually. The Government shall appoint a Judicial Commission of three Sikhs who shall be either lawyers of ten years standing or resigned District Judges or Subordinate Judges of the First Class.

MANAGEMENT OF GURDWARAS.

Then a chapter specifies the formation of the committees of management for the different Gurdwaras. Chapter nine provides that all incomes derived from the Gurdwara shall be used for the maintenance, improvement or benefit of the Gurdwara or Shrine for religious worship and ceremonies for the maintenance of a "langar" or free kitchen. Accounts of the Board shall be audited by such auditors whom the local Government may appoint. Finally the Bill provides for the duties of the Committees of management of the Board. Attached to the Bill are some schedules giving names of nearly 250 Gurdwaras and Shrines which come under the management of the Board. Other important provisions state that disputes regarding the management of the Gurdwaras will not be heard by the Courts but by the Judicial Commission which will consist of three Sikhs. Accounts of every Gurdwara will be properly kept.

TO BE INTRODUCED ON MAY 4TH.

It is probable that the Bill will be introduced in the Punjab Legislative Council on the 4th May.—A.P.

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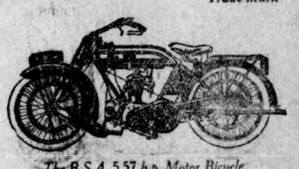

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SATARA DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD.

NEW ELECTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, April 22.

Mr. S. V. Joshi, retiring president of the Satara District Local Board, at Tuesday's meeting of the newly-constituted Board declared the result of the scrutiny of votes recorded at Monday's meeting of the same Board) of the new district board of primary education brought into being under the new act of free and compulsary education. The only uncontested seat was that of women and it was won by Mrs. Kamalabai Deshpande of the Satara Kanyashala. The rest 13 seats were contested by not less than 58 candidates of whom five Maratkas, three Brahmins, two Jains, two Mahomedans, one Depressed Class member and one Parsi gentleman were declared duly elected. The names of more prominent of them are as follows: Mr. D. D. Gholap, (ex M. L. C.), Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, M. L. C., Khan Saheb Usaff Abdul Momin, (Islampur), Messrs. M. R. Kulkarni and S. R. Dhavalikar pleaders of Tasgaon and Karad respectively. In the evening the local board elected Mr. P. N. Adhav, (ex M. L. C.), Mr. K. Vichare and Khan Bahadur Cooper as Presidents Vice-President and Chairman, Works Committee, respectively.

IMPORT OF PRIVATE MERCHANDISE.

CALCUTTA, April 21.

The Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics has issued the following communique:—

Total imports of private merchandise in March 1925, amounted to 1,985 lakhs & rupees. Net imports of private treasure during the month were 1.711 lakhs of rupees and total visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure was 943 lakhs of rupees in favour of India. Balance of remittances of funds was minus 112 lakhs of rupees.—A. P.

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